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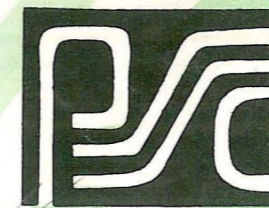
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# **SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION**

**VOL. 12 NOS. 2 & 3**

**JULY-DECEMBER 1984**

*in this issue:*

**PAPERS OF THE PSSC FORUM SERIES NOS. 1, 2 & 3  
ON SOCIAL SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT**

## ON FILIPINO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND NATIONALISM

Philippine Political Science Association

*At no other time in our recent history are Filipino social scientists called upon to help clarify and resolve the immense problems confronting our country and people today. This social responsibility of social scientists has become more compelling in the context of our current economic and political crisis.*

*In the light of this national crisis, a nationalist re-appraisal of the fundamental issues that lie at the roots of our problems is in order. A nationalist consciousness can provide the unifying framework by which we can re-evaluate policies, re-order priorities, and re-think alternatives.*

*A nationalist consciousness takes as its point of departure the delineation, protection and advancement of the interests of the overwhelming majority of our people against selfish local, sectoral and alien claims and interests. Necessarily, such a consciousness is committed to guaranteeing the full sovereign rights of our people. A nationalist consciousness is therefore committed to an economic and political order effectively controlled by Filipinos whose leaders in turn are fully accountable to the people and at the same time fully responsive to their sentiments and aspirations. The promotion of the interests of the people shall be measured by certain social indicators such as the level of quality of life, access to educational opportunities and sense of security enjoyed by the average citizen.*

*Lately, however, this sense of security has been considerably shaken by very palpable threats to the wellbeing of the Filipino. Presented in the name of development, these threats emanate as much from avowed government policy as from the absence of policy, thus providing evidence that the human costs*

*of development which include economic, psychological, cultural and political costs — have not been sufficiently considered. The socially/generally preferred development indicators, some of which are listed above are not present at the moment.*

*As social scientists concerned about the deterioration in these areas of Filipino life, we feel it our duty to do our part in raising the consciousness of our people, especially our leaders, towards a nationalist ideology that truly takes into account the welfare of the Filipino.*

*A truly nationalist ideology is best advanced and actualized by a broadly based people's movement fully conscious and assertive of its sovereign and democratic rights. As social scientists, we possess certain qualities and skills that can enable us to become active members of this movement in our various roles as teachers, researchers, shapers of public opinion and policies, and as plain concerned citizens.*

*As teachers, we have our schools and communities as continuing forums for the inculcation and dissemination of a nationalist consciousness. As researchers, we apply the full weight of our scientific training and expertise to better understand the problems that impede the development of our country and people. As concerned citizens with access to well-researched and reasoned studies, we can initiate and stimulate wider public discussion and participation in the making of policies and decisions.*

*A critical mass of concerned social scientists effectively linked with a nationalist people's movement will go a long way in advancing the cause and interests of our people and country.*

## REPORT ON A SURVEY OF OPINIONS OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC SOCIETY ON THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISIS

### 1. Background of the Survey

The latest Annual Conference of the Philippine Economic Society, held on December 17, 1983, had as its theme "Crisis Management of the Philippine Economy." At the conference, there was a discussion of the need for greater expression of the sentiments of economists in this time of economic crisis, and of the manner in which the Society could respond to this need.

It was pointed out that the Society's consistent policy, by now a tradition, has been that it serves as a forum for the opinions of all members and, while encouraging each to speak in his/her individual capacity, does not take any official PES position or stance on any issue. Nevertheless, it appeared to the conference participants that the PES could play a more active role in eliciting and disseminating the opinions of economists, not limited to its standard conferences, seminars and workshops, and thus elicit greater involvement and participation from its membership.

At its first regular meeting for 1984, last January 19th, the PES Board of Directors decided to conduct a survey of the opinions of the membership on important issues related to the economic crisis, and appointed an ad hoc Survey Committee to design the questionnaire. Subsequently, on March 13, 1984, the Board approved the draft questionnaire prepared by the Committee, subject to some revisions which the Board directed.

The questionnaire was sent out to the Philippine resident membership by the Secretariat during April 9-13, 1984, under a letter from the PES President stating that the full results of the survey, covering both majority and minority views, would be disseminated through the media and published in the *Philippine Economic Journal*. Transmittal was either by mail or by delivery to key institutions having a substantial membership. The survey forms were of the self-administered type; completed forms were received by the Secretariat during April 18-May 28, 1984.

This report, completed in July 1984, is based on 135 completed forms out of a total of 646 sent out, or

a response rate of 21%, which is fairly good for a mail survey.

It may bear pointing out that the PES survey is not a sample survey. The Secretariat tried diligently to allow every member, whether or not up-to-date in his dues, to participate. Non-responses may be due to many factors, including improper addressing (30 forms were returned by the Post Office), failure of delivery, and any failure, inadvertent or deliberate, of the member to complete and return the forms.

As shown in the table below, the plurality of respondents are the government economists, followed by the academics and the private sector economists.<sup>1</sup> The government respondents have the same proportion to total respondents (36%) as the government membership in the PES because the survey response-rate of the government economists is the same as the overall response rate (21%). The response rate among academics is above-average at 36%, while the response rate among private sector economists is below average at only 16%.

Sector	Survey forms sent out		Survey forms returned		Response rate*
Government	232	36%	48	36%	21%
Private	237	37%	37	27%	16%
Academic	112	17%	40	30%	36%
Not Known**	65	10%	10	7%	15%
Total	646	100%	135	100%	21%

\*Forms returned divided by forms sent out.

\*\*Members stating only their home addresses.

1. This corrects the report published in *Business Day* on June 26, 1984 that the survey allegedly "mainly reflected the views of the academic sector," based on an early draft of the survey which contained errors in classification of respondents.

Hence private sector respondents are only one-fourth of the total respondents even though private sector membership in PES is relatively large.

## 2. Results of the Survey: Relative Frequencies of Response<sup>2</sup>

### A. Diagnosing the origins of the economic crisis

Question 1. "In your opinion, was the current crisis brought about more by *domestic* factors or more by *international* factors?"

Domestic	87%
International	10%
Undecided/No Answer	2%

Question 2. "Among the domestic factors which may have led to the crisis, which were more important — the *economic* factors or the *political* factors?"

Economic	24%
Political	70%
Undecided/No Answer	6%

Question 3. "Among the domestic economic factors which may have led to the crisis, which were more important — those within the *private* sector or those within the *government* sector?"

Private	13%
Government	73%
Undecided/No Answer	13%

### B. Contemporary political developments as factors affecting the economic recovery

"Suppose 'economic recovery' is defined as the recovery of the GNP growth rate to at least 4% per year. Please *rate* the items 4-7 as factors affecting the recovery, by encircling the proper abbreviations:

- SP — Strong positive effect
- P — Positive effect
- U — Undecided
- N — Negative effect
- SN — Strong negative effect

Item Number:	SN	N	U*	P	SP	Total
4. "The completion of the investigation of the Agrava Fact-Finding Board."	1%	5%	27%	47%	20%	100%
5. "Free and credible elections for the Batasan in May 1984."	0%	3%	7%	30%	59%	100%
6. "Continuance of anti-administration rallies and demonstrations."	11%	35%	27%	30%	7%	100%
7. "Formalization of the procedure for Presidential succession."	2%	3%	15%	50%	30%	100%

\*Includes No Answer.

### C. Importance of government response to contemporary criticisms.

"Items 8-10. In your opinion, how important is it for the government to respond to the following criticisms, as means of attaining an economic recovery."

Item Number:	Not Important	Undecided/No Answer	Very Important	Total
8. "Crony capitalism"	5%	5%	21%	69%
9. "Government 'encroachment' on the private sector"	5%	11%	33%	50%
10. "Loss of confidence in official economic statistics"	4%	8%	32%	56%

### D. Expected length of the crisis

Question 11. "Would you venture to forecast when the economic recovery will be achieved?"

Within 1984	0%
1-2 years	4%
3-4 years	39%

2. Totals which do not add up exactly to 100% are due to rounding error.

5 or more years 44%

Undecided 13%

**E. Rating of government management of problem areas**

"In items 12 to 25 below, please encircle the proper rating using the following abbreviations:

VG - Very Good

G - Good

F - Fair

P - Poor

VP - Very Poor

"All in all, how would you rate the present government management of the following *problem areas*?"

Item Number:	VP	P	F	G	VG	NA*	Total
12. "The external debt."	51%	26%	16%	4%	2%	1%	100%
13. "The foreign exchange rate system."	26%	42%	24%	7%	1%	1%	100%
14. "The system of foreign trade financing."	22%	36%	32%	8%	1%	2%	100%
15. "Unemployment"	30%	40%	24%	4%	1%	2%	100%
16. "Consumer price control"	27%	36%	27%	7%	1%	2%	100%

\*No Answer.

**F. Rating of Performance of specific government institutions.**

"All in all, how would you rate the present performance of the following *institutions* in terms of promoting the general economic welfare?"

Item Number:	VP	P	F	G	VG	NA*	Total
17. "Office of the President"	43%	30%	16%	9%	0%	2%	100%
18. "NEDA"	15%	29%	36%	13%	4%	3%	100%

19. "Central Bank" 22% 39% 38% 7% 1% 3% 100%

20. "Ministry of Finance" 10% 36% 33% 16% 1% 4% 100%

21. "Ministry of Trade and Industry" 14% 35% 36% 13% 1% 2% 100%

22. "Ministry of Human Settlements" 44% 22% 21% 10% 2% 1% 100%

23. "Ministry of Agriculture" 8% 23% 37% 28% 2% 2% 100%

24. "Ministry of Energy" 11% 18% 33% 33% 4% 1% 100%

\*No Answer.

**G. Government consultation with the public, business and the economics profession**

Question 26. "To what extent are you satisfied with the government's present system of consultation *with the general public* when formulating its economic policies?"

Highly Satisfied	0%
Satisfied	10%
Undecided/No Answer	8%
Dissatisfied	42%
Highly Dissatisfied	41%

Question 27. "To what extent are you satisfied with the government's present system of consultation *with the business community* in particular when formulating its economic policies?"

Highly Satisfied	0%
Satisfied	16%
Undecided/No Answer	14%
Dissatisfied	45%
Highly Dissatisfied	25%

Question 28. "To what extent are you satisfied with the government's present system of consultation *with the economics profession in particular* when formulating its economic policies?"

Highly Satisfied	1%
Satisfied	15%
Undecided/No Answer	17%
Dissatisfied	41%
Highly Dissatisfied	27%

**H. Most liked and most disliked government programs**

Question 29. "In general, which government program do you *like the best* in terms of effectivity in promoting the general economic welfare?" (Open-Ended)\*

No answer	30%
Agriculture, food production, irrigation, Masagana 99**	17%
Energy, electrification, power	14%
Housing, Pag-ibig	9%
KKK, Sariling Sikap	7%
Agro-industrial strategy, agribusiness, some industrial projects, small and medium scale industries, 'production', integrated iron and steel mill	7%
Infrastructure	4%
Employment, including overseas	4%
None, non-interference, abolish NASUTRA and coco levy	4%
Post Office	3%
Land/agrarian reform	3%
Education, science and technology	3%
Health	2%
Population	1%
Regional/Integrated Area Development	1%
Export promotion	1%

\*Total may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. A respondent is counted more than once if his responses fall under more than one category, but is counted only once if his responses fall within the same category.

\*\*Multiple items within one category are arranged in decreasing order of frequency of responses.

Question 30. "In general, which government program do you *dislike the most* due to

ineffectivity in promoting the general economic welfare?" (Open-Ended)\*

KKK, Sariling Sikap**	27%
No answer	21%
Major industrial projects, nuclear plant, white elephant capital projects	11%
Sugar and coconut monopolies, government intervention and regulation, government monopolies	
crony capitalism, paternalism	
centralization, artificial programs	9%
Pag-ibig, housing, MHS	8%
Monetary policy, foreign borrowings, uncurbed dollar outflow	5%
Military, defense, national security, peace and order	5%
Price control, Kadiwa	3%
Agricultural development, Masagana 99 subsidized credit	3%
Everything, power at all cost, programs that maintain the regime	3%
Tourism, Marcos bust	2%
Wages and employment, including overseas	2%
Investment incentives, foreign investment, PCMP	2%
Taxation	1%
Land reform	1%
Natural resources, reforestation	1%
Family Planning	1%
Transportation	1%
Rural electrification	1%

\*Total may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. A respondent is counted more than once if his responses fall under more than one category, but is counted only once if his responses fall within the same category.

\*\*Multiple items within one category are arranged in decreasing order of frequency of responses.

**Results of Crosstabulations of Closed-ended Questions: Government, Private Sector and Academic Economists**

For most questionnaire items, the opinions of government economists, private sector economists and academic economists do not differ. For 19 out of the 28 closed-ended questions in the survey, there was no significant difference (using the chi-square test, 95% significance level) in opinion-patterns across sectors. The nine cases of significant differences are

given below:

Case 1 (Question 4). *Rating of the completion of the investigation of the Agrava Fact-Finding Board as a factor affecting economic recovery.*

Sector of Respondents	Negative/ Strong Negative Effect	Undecided/ No Answer	Positive/ Strong Positive Effect	Total
Government	4%	31%	65%	100%
Private	6%	16%	78%	100%
Academic	10%	28%	63%	100%
Not Known	0%	40%	60%	100%
Total	6%	27%	67%	100%

Case 2 (Question 8). *Importance of a response of government to the criticism of 'crony capitalism' as a means of attaining economic recovery.*

Sector of Respondents	Not Important	Undecided/ No Answer	Important	Very Important	Total
Government	10%	4%	21%	65%	100%
Private	5%	0%	19%	76%	100%
Academic	0%	5%	20%	75%	100%
Not Known	0%	30%	30%	40%	100%
Total	55%	5%	21%	69%	100%

Case 3 (Question 9). *Importance of a response of government to the criticism of government 'encroachment' on the private sector.*

Sector of Respondents	Not Important	Undecided/ No Answer	Important	Very Important	Total
Government	6%	10%	37%	46%	100%
Private	8%	0%	32%	59%	100%
Academic	3%	15%	25%	58%	100%
Not Known	0%	40%	50%	10%	100%
Total	5%	11%	33%	50%	100%

Case 4 (Question 17). *Rating of the performance of the Office of the President in terms of promoting the general economic welfare.*

Sector of Respondents	Poor/ Very Poor	Fair	Good/ Very Good	No Answer	Total
Government	54%	23%	21%	0%	100%
Private	86%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Academic	83%	13%	0%	5%	100%
Not Known	70%	10%	20%	0%	100%
Total	73%	16%	9%	2%	100%

Case 5 (Question 20). *Rating of the performance of the Ministry of Finance in terms of promoting the general economic welfare.*

Sector of Respondents	Poor/ Very Poor	Fair	Good/ Very Good	No Answer	Total
Government	37%	29%	29%	4%	100%
Private	51%	43%	5%	0%	100%
Academic	48%	35%	10%	8%	100%
Not Known	60%	10%	30%	0%	100%
Total	46%	45%	17%	4%	100%

Case 6 (Question 21). *Rating of the performance of the Ministry of Trade and Industry in terms of promoting the general economic welfare.*

Sector of Respondents	Poor/ Very Poor	Fair	Good/ Very Good	No Answer	Total
Government	35%	35%	27%	2%	100%
Private	54%	43%	3%	0%	100%
Academic	58%	33%	5%	5%	100%
Not Known	60%	20%	20%	0%	100%
Total	49%	36%	13%	2%	100%

Case 7 (Question 26). *Satisfaction with the government's present system of consultation with the general public when formulating its economic policies.*

Sector of Respondents	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Undecided/ No Answer	Highly Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
Government	0%	23%	15%	37%	25%	100%
Private	0%	0%	5%	57%	38%	100%
Academic	0%	0%	5%	33%	63%	100%
Not Known	0%	20%	0%	40%	40%	100%
Total	0%	10%	8%	42%	41%	100%

**Case 8 (Question 27). Satisfaction with the government's present system of consultation, with the business community in particular when formulating its economic policies.**

Sector of Respondents	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Undecided/No Answer	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Total
Government	0%	31%	21%	40%	8%	100%
Private	0%	5%	8%	57%	30%	100%
Academic	0%	10%	10%	40%	40%	100%
Not Known	0%	0%	20%	50%	30%	100%
Total	0%	16%	14%	45%	25%	100%

**Case 9 (Question 28). Satisfaction with the government's present system of consultation with the economic profession in particular when formulating its economic policies.**

Sector of Respondents	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Undecided/No Answer	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Total
Government	2%	27%	21%	37%	12%	100%
Private	0%	8%	22%	46%	24%	100%
Academic	0%	10%	5%	40%	45%	100%
Not Known	0%	0%	30%	40%	30%	100%
Total	1%	15%	17%	41%	27%	100%

The above cross-tabulations show that, even in the cases where the sectoral differences in opinion are statistically significant, there are no radical differences. Economists of different sectors hold opinions which are not diametrically different but, rather, differ only in degree of emphasis. The small but statistically significant differences are as follows:

- The view that completion of the Agrava investigation will have positive economic effects is held somewhat more strongly by *private* sector economists than by government or academic economists.
- The view that the government should respond to the criticism of 'crony capitalism' is held somewhat more strongly by the *private* sector and the *academic* economists than by the government economists.
- The view that the government should respond to the criticism of 'encroachment' on the private sector is held somewhat more strongly by the *private* sector economists, compared to government and academic economists.

(d) The Office of the President, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade and Industry are rated somewhat *less* poorly by the *government* economists, compared to private sector and academic economists.

(e) The consultation of the government with the general public, the business community and the economics profession is considered unsatisfactory by a somewhat *smaller* proportion of *government* economists, compared to private sector and academic economists.

#### **Most-liked and Most-disliked Programs: Government, Private Sector and Academic Economists**

In the open-ended questions as to most-liked and most-disliked government program, there are some differences in opinion across sectors of the respondents. The two tables below list the top five substantive responses, plus the 'no-answer' response, cross-tabulated by sector. Below the top five,<sup>3</sup> the great majority of the program categories have two respondents or less in any one sector, and no category has more than four respondents in a sector.

With respect to the most-liked program, the most frequent response in all sectors is a blank. Agriculture is the most-liked program among government economists, while energy is most-liked among private sector economists. Academics are evenly split between agriculture and energy. Among government economists, the second most-liked program is KKK, the third is housing and the fourth is agro-industry; energy is only fifth. Among private sector economists, the second most-liked program is agriculture, tied for third are housing and 'none' (i.e., respondents who dislike all programs), and fifth is employment. Among academics, third place goes to education/science/technology, while tied for fourth place are housing and infrastructure.

#### **Question 29. Most-liked Program**

Rank	Total	Government	Private	Academic	Not Known
1. No answer	30%	23%	35%	33%	40%
2. Agriculture, food production, irrigation, M-99	17%	21%	16%	15%	10%

3. Six in the case of the most-disliked program, because "monetary programs" and "military programs" are tied for fifth place.

3. Energy, electrification, power	14%	8%	22%	15%	10%
4. Housing, Pag-ibig	9%	12%	8%	8%	0%
5. KKK, Sariling Sikap	7%	14%	3%	2%	0%
6. Agro-industrial strategy, agribusiness, some industrial projects, small and medium scale industries, 'production', integrated iron and steel mill	7%	10%	3%	5%	10%

With respect to the most-disliked program, the KKK is the most frequent response among government and academic economists. Among private sector economists, the top response, after 'no answer', is the major industrial projects, followed by KKK tied with government monopolies. For government economists, next in order of disliked, not counting the blanks, are major industrial projects and (tied for third place) government monopolies, housing and military programs. For academic economists, next in order of dislike are housing and (tied for third place) government monopolies, monetary programs and agricultural programs.

#### Question 30. Most-disliked Program

Rank	Total	Government	Private	Academic	Not Known
1. KKK, Sariling Sikap	27%	31%	16%	37%	10%
2. No answer	21%	23%	27%	10%	30%
3. Major industrial projects, nuclear plant, white elephant capital projects	11%	10%	22%	5%	0%
4. Sugar and coconut monopolies, government intervention and regulation, government monopolies, crony capitalism, paternalism, centralization, artificial programs	9%	6%	16%	7%	0%
5. Pag-ibig, housing, MHS	8%	6%	5%	10%	20%
6. Monetary policy, foreign borrowings, uncurbed dollar outflow	5%	4%	3%	7%	10%
7. Military, defense, national security,					

peace and order 5% 6% 5% 5% 0%

### 3. Summary of the Survey Results

There is a very strong consensus among PES members that the economic crisis is due to *domestic factors* (87%) as opposed to international factors (10%). On this domestic side, the *political factors* (70%) are considered more important than the economic factors (24%). Among the domestic economic factors, those within the *government sector* (73%) are considered more important than those within the private sector (13%).

This diagnosis as to the broad origins of the economic crisis reinforces the meaningfulness of the PES survey's orientation towards the economic relevance of political developments, the need for government responsiveness to contemporary criticisms, the quality of government management, and the need for government consultation with the public.

There is strong agreement among PES members that attaining an economic recovery will be positively affected by the following events, listed in order of importance: first (89%), free and credible elections for the Batasan in May 1984, second (80%), formalization of the procedure for Presidential succession, and third (67%), the completion of the investigation of the Agrava Fact-Finding Board.

However, the respondents are divided as to the economic significance of the continuance of anti-administration rallies and demonstrations, with a plurality (46%) considering these as having negative economic effects, compared to a minority (27%) regarding them as positive.

The PES members strongly confirmed the importance for economic recovery of a government response to certain items of criticism. The order of importance of these items is: first (90%), 'crony capitalism', second (88%), loss of confidence in official economic statistics, and third (83%), government 'encroachment' on the private sector. In all cases, at least half of the respondents said that the item was Very Important.

The PES members are rather pessimistic as to when the economic recovery will be achieved, with very many feeling that it will take at least 3-4 years (83%), and the modal view being that it will take at least 5 years (44%). This is an indicator of the severity of the problem.

The majority of the PES members rate government management as Poor or Very Poor in all the problem areas stated in the questionnaire. In order of importance, the problem areas are: first, the external debt (87% rated the management as Poor/Very Poor),

second, unemployment (70%), third, the foreign exchange rate system (66%), fourth, consumer price control (63%), and fifth, the system of foreign trade financing (58%).

The various key government institutions listed in the questionnaire differed greatly among themselves in terms of promoting the general economic welfare, as perceived by the PES members. Ranked in terms of performance rating, the institutions are:

		Fair/Good Very Good	Poor/ Very Poor
First	: Ministry of Energy	71%	29%
Second	: Ministry of Agriculture	67%	31%
Third	: NEDA	53%	44%
Fourth	: Ministry of Natural Resources	51%	47%
Fifth	: Ministry of Finance	50%	46%
Sixth	: Ministry of Trade and Industry	49%	49%
Seventh	: Central Bank	36%	61%
Eighth	: Ministry of Human Settlements	32%	66%
Ninth	: Office of the President	25%	73%

Eighty-three percent of the PES members said that they were dissatisfied/highly dissatisfied with the government's present system of consultation with the general public. The dissatisfaction was slightly less with respect to the consultation with the business community (70%) and with the economics profession (68%).

To the open-ended item asking for the most-liked government program, 30% of the PES respondents had no answer; it was the most frequent response. (About half of these non-responses did respond, however, to the last item regarding the most-disliked program; the

other half just left both Question 29 and Question 30 blank.)<sup>4</sup>

The PES members listed a large variety of programs as most-liked, the three most-liked being in the broad categories of agriculture (17%), energy (14%) and housing (9%).

The KKK/Sariling Sikap, although fourth<sup>5</sup> in the list of most-liked (7%), is first in the list of the most-disliked (27%) programs. (The two items are combined because very many of the respondents did place them together in their replies.<sup>6</sup> The second most frequent response was a blank (21%); however, about one-third of these did state their most-liked program.\* The next two most-disliked categories are the major industrial projects (11%) and government intervention/monopolies (9%).

Finally, cross-tabulations show that there are no radical differences of opinion among government economists, private sector economists and academic economists.

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4. Verifiable from the listing of the raw data.

5. Of seven respondents who liked KKK most, three qualified their replies by adding "if implemented properly"; there were another three who liked Sariling Sikap, for a total of 10 respondents. If the three 'tentative' votes for KKK are not counted, then KKK/Sariling Sikap drops to fifth in the list.

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6. There was only one respondent who made a clear distinction, by listing Sariling Sikap as most-liked and KKK as most-disliked. On the other hand, it seems proper to keep KKK/Sariling Sikap and Pag-ibig/Housing as separate categories since there were three who liked Pag-ibig but disliked KKK and one who liked 'livelihood' but disliked 'shelter'.

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## A STATEMENT OF CONCERN AND PROPOSALS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE\*

More than any other time, our country is undergoing severe strains which threaten the survival of our nation-state. These strains are so critical that social scientists must take responsibility in seeking solutions on how we as a people can overcome them.

Today's national crisis makes it imperative that we re-appraise the fundamental roots of our problems. We need a unifying framework to re-evaluate our national policies, re-order our priorities and to seek alternative programs of development. We believe that the unifying framework should be a nationalist consciousness which takes as its point of departure the protection and advancement of the interests of the majority of our people against selfish, sectoral and alien claims and interests. A nationalist consciousness, by necessity, is committed to guaranteeing the full sovereign rights of our people to an economic and political order effectively controlled by Filipinos, whose leaders are fully ac-

countable and responsive to their needs and aspirations. The promotion of the interests of the people is measured by the quality of life and the level of economic well-being of the people including access to education, health and security.

As social scientists concerned about the deterioration of our social and political institutions, we feel that it is our duty to raise the level of consciousness of our people, especially those who are in positions of authority and policy-making, towards a nationalist ideology.

A nationalist ideology can be realized by involving the active participation of all our citizens, and must draw from the broadly-based people's movement that has evolved out of our people's frustration with the current governmental institutions and agencies. People are clamoring for fundamental changes in the structure of power and authority; they are demanding what is only due them as citizens of a democratic republic. As social scientists equipped with training and skills in the study of society and social processes, we must participate actively as teachers, researchers, shapers of public opinion and policies and as concerned citizens, in inculcating nationalist consciousness and in carrying out programs of social transformation.

As teachers, we have our schools and communities where we can help inculcate and disseminate nationalist consciousness and values. As researchers, we can apply the full weight of our training and expertise to understand the problems that impede the

development of our country and people. As concerned citizens, we can initiate and stimulate wider public discussion and participation in the formulation of policies and decisions and in monitoring their implementation. We believe that concerned social scientists working together with a nationalist people's movement which is fully conscious and assertive of its sovereign and democratic rights can help advance the cause and interests of our people.

### National Unity and the National Minorities

It is imperative that all peoples of the Philippines, regardless of ethnic and religious differences, unite in one great national effort. Yet, a significant portion of the Filipino population, the national minorities, are experiencing the most difficult times today. Their very survival as a distinct people is at stake. They are threatened by the very same global forces and internal forces creating havoc on the whole Philippine society.

The abject condition and oppressed plight of the national minorities have become worse under the Marcos regime. Hundreds of thousands of our minority brothers and sisters all over the archipelago are being forcibly evicted and driven away from their ancestral lands to give way to the interests of alien and local big business.

The national minorities face many grave threats which all focus on the grabbing of their lands which is the base of their life and culture. The intensified exploitation and oppression of the na-

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*\*This paper is a consolidation of the recommendations submitted by the PSSC member associations during the Midyear Council Meeting held in July 1984.*

*It was prepared by the Ad Hoc Task Force chaired by Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias with the following members: Basilisa C. Arroyo, Ponciano L. Bennagen, Patricia B. Licuanan, Cesar P. Macuja, Cesar M. Mercado, Zenaida S. Reyes, Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Sylvia H. Guerrero (ex-officio), and Loretta Makasiar Sicat (ex-officio).*

*Dr. Guerrero, in her capacity as PSSC Chairman, presented this paper for PSSC Forum Series No. 2 which took place on 15 September 1984.*

tional minorities is the responsibility of the Marcos government. Most of the foreign monopoly capital that is being spent for the thirty-two biggest dam projects of the government come from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, US Export-Import Bank and other foreign financial institutions.

Whenever the people resist, as in Northern Luzon and Mindanao, the Marcos government unleashes the violence of the state. The slaying of Kalinga leader Macli-ing Dulag is but one of the abuses committed by soldiers in the Cordillera. Military abuses and operations continue in Kalinga and Bontoc, where the strong unity of the people caused the suspension of the construction of the Chico Dam.

In spite of the oppressive measures directed against them, the national minorities have been keeping up the struggle. The minority peoples of the Cordillera and Mindanao are evolving a democratic people's movement. It is a movement that seeks unity with Filipinos all over the archipelago, against foreign domination and autocracy. And it is a movement which we believe is working towards the establishment of true national unity and genuine democracy.

As part of this effort, the national minorities are requesting the support of all professionals and progressive members of the Parliament in their struggle against all forms of oppression and exploitation. They are asking that we unite with them in their struggle for self-determination and equality within the framework of national sovereignty, representative democracy and towards an all-around and a balanced program of development which takes serious account of the welfare and interests of the minorities. They are requesting the promulgation of legislation supportive of their just demands.

They are calling for a stop to the entry of foreign capital and their

local counterpart into their ancestral domain.

They demand the scrapping of all infrastructure and development projects on their ancestral lands that are inimical to their genuine interest. They ask for a bigger role in the making of decisions which affect their lives.

They demand the indemnification and just compensation for victims of landgrabbing and forced relocation.

They are calling for the repeal of all laws, decrees and legislation that infringe on and deny their right to their ancestral domain such as PD 410 and PD 705.

They call for the promulgation of legislation that will recognize, respect and protect their right to their ancestral domain. They are calling for support in their efforts towards accelerated development within the context of maintaining the integrity and viability of their ancestral domain and their indigenous communities.

They demand the pull-out of all military contingents within the confines of their ancestral domain. They call for the demilitarization of their communities. They demand a stop to massacres, hamletting, and forced relocations. They demand indemnification for victims of military abuses.

Furthermore, the national minorities are calling for support in their opposition to the commercialization and distortion of their beliefs, customs and traditions. They ask for recognition and respect for their cultural heritage from the dominant majority. A massive educational campaign should be launched to correct the distorted and negative images of national minorities especially our Muslim brothers and sisters. The contribution of national minorities to national history should be recognized and better disseminated in our society. Filipino Muslim history, culture and oral literature should be in the school curricula at all levels. Local languages should be preserved alongside the en-

couragement of the use of a national language.

### **Program for National Reconciliation: General Amnesty for All Political Offenders**

General amnesty is a time-tested political and legal method for averting violent social conflicts or for hastening the achievement of peace and healing the wounds of war. The state grants general amnesty to put an end to internecine conflict and to stop needless dissipation and destruction of human material resources, so that it can concentrate on urgent tasks of nation-building. Those whom the state considers its offenders are provided an honorable way to integrate themselves into the peaceful task of nation-building.

There have been calls for national unity and reconciliation both from the government as well as from the various opposition and critical groups. Ultimately, it is necessary to have a comprehensive settlement between the government and the various opposition groups, especially those engaged in armed struggle. This would involve not only the mutual agreement to cease armed conflict, but also a common program of action on the various economic, social and political issues.

Realistically, such a comprehensive political settlement cannot be attained immediately. But the declaration of general amnesty is a necessary and effective first step toward such a settlement. It is the government that must take this step, for it is the strongest and the most dominant force in the current political and economic conflict. General amnesty would demonstrate the government's sincerity in seeking national unity and reconciliation and create the proper atmosphere for dialogue among the conflicting political forces.

To be effective, general amnesty

has to be made in conjunction with basic political, social and economic reforms to demonstrate that the peaceful pursuit of reforms is possible under the present regime. These are the effective measures to stop the increasing senseless destruction of lives and material resources. Militarization and oppressive legal policies have not prevented but in fact spawned the growth of armed opposition. The government's policy of violent suppression of opposition and criticism has only pushed people to give up on legal and open channels of dissent — a dangerous sign for political systems everywhere.

### **Public Accountability and Government Responsiveness**

Public accountability and responsiveness of government are two central principles of governance. Recent policies, practices and development have seriously eroded the trust of the governed in the accountability of public officials as well as in their effectiveness in responding to problems of development. Among the many factors that affect the accountability and responsiveness of government are three critical areas of concern where legislative action is needed: the conduct of elections, public service, and the use of public funds.

#### ***Clean, Fair and Orderly Elections***

The conduct of clean, fair and orderly elections is a *sine qua non* to ensuring the highest degree of public accountability and responsiveness of government officials and agencies. Through periodic elections, the people exercise directly their power to select their governors, review their performance, and reaffirm their confidence and trust. There is, therefore, an urgent need to review existing laws, rules and regulations regarding the conduct of elections and determine gaps, inadequa-

cies, and inefficiencies so that remedial legislation might be enacted. Some areas which need immediate attention are: 1) a realistic policy regulating electoral expenses; 2) the basis for determining dominant political parties for purposes of representation in electoral bodies for registration, voting, and canvassing of votes; and 3) the procedural safeguards regarding election protests, nullification of ballots, multiple registration of voters and "flying voters," and the mandatory appointment of commissioners to vacant positions in the Commission on Elections. To ensure that only persons of proven integrity and independence are appointed to the Commission on Elections, the President should only appoint officials from among the candidates recommended by an independent body.

Multiple appointments must be stopped. Elective officials must not hold other positions in the civil service. Technocrats/public officials must not hold concurrent positions and consultancies in different agencies. How can public officials discharge their duties effectively if they do not concentrate on any one particular office at a given time? If the official occupies among others an elective position, his constituents, the citizens, inevitably suffer. Conflicts of interest may arise and these may be resolved in favor of corporations that pay higher honoraria and allowances. As a principle, public interests can be better protected by representatives of citizens or citizens' organizations.

With multiple appointments come multiple compensation. This is another sensitive area where clearcut policies have not been formulated. Select cliques tend to monopolize "consultancies" within the government. The practice is grossly unfair and inequitable when seen in terms of the whole civil service structure, even as it excludes similarly qualified civil servants.

To develop a younger and more dynamic civil service, retireable generals and public officials must be retired.

### ***The Use of Public Funds***

The potent instrument for ensuring public accountability in the use of public funds is the Commission on Audit, a constitutionally independent body. According to the Constitution, it must audit and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to the Government, or any of its subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled corporations.

Under the Auditing Code, PD 1445, issued on June 11, 1978, the jurisdiction of the Commission on Audit extends to subsidiaries of all government-owned or controlled corporations. The Commission also has visitatorial authority over non-governmental entities subsidized by the government. The Commission appoints its officials or employees wherever they are stationed or assigned. However, there are provisions in the Charters of some government entities which are inconsistent with the Constitution and the Auditing Code.

For instance, the charter of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) provides that the Commission on Audit shall appoint the Auditor of the Company but subject to the approval of the PNOC Board. Such a provision undermines the independence of the Commission on Audit. Subsidiaries of the PNOC are audited not by the COA but by private auditing firms. The KKK Processing Center Authority by Executive Order No. 866 of January 11, 1983 is not subject to the Commission on Audit. Likewise, the Board of Directors of the Philippine Veterans Investment Development Corporation (PHIVIDEC) appoints its own auditors

who are not subject to the control and supervision by the Commission on Audit.

The Commission on Audit should now assert its authority and prerogative as mandated by the Constitution, in order that the public interest will be better served.

### Free Access to Information

The Philippine Constitution expressly recognizes the rights of citizens to information on matters of public concern, and of access to official records and documents (Section 6, Bill of Rights). However, the prevailing situation in the country has led to some curtailment of these rights. Vital information on such matters as real income and employment levels, natural resource use, public accounts, and the service performance of government corporations, is either not collected or not available or is withheld in such a way as to impair or even prevent a timely and accurate assessment of existing socio-economic conditions. This curtailment of the right to free access to information constitutes a severe constraint in the conduct of research, and the evaluation of various programs and projects that affect our people. It also hinders other efforts towards participatory development, as intelligent and effective participation is premised on the availability of accurate, crucial and relevant information. In essence, therefore, the curtailment of free access to information undermines a truly democratic government. For ultimately, it is an enlightened and critical public opinion which can safeguard democratic processes and ensure the accountability of public officials.

### Repeal of the Constitutional Provision on Presidential Immunity from Suit

On April 7, 1981, a second wave of amendments to the 1973 Constitution,

embodied in Batas Pambansa Blg. 122, drastically recast Articles VII, VIII and IX of the Constitution. One of the most controversial amendments is the Immunity granted under Article VII, Section 15 which provides:

*The President shall be immune from suit during his tenure. Thereafter, no suit whatsoever shall lie for official acts done by him or by others pursuant to his specific orders during his tenure.*

*The immunities herein provided shall apply to the incumbent President referred to in Article XVII of this Constitution (underscoring supplied).*

The first sentence of the provision is superfluous since it merely re-states a settled principle on the need to protect the President from court suits during his tenure, otherwise his time will be spent in litigations when he should be performing more important functions. What is obnoxious is the immunity from suit after his term of office granted to him and to subordinates carrying out his orders during his tenure. They may not be sued for their acts even before the effectivity of the 1981 Amendments, including those they may have perpetuated during the period of martial law. This grant of immunity destroys the essence of democracy which is pervasive throughout the Constitution starting with the preamble. It is inconsistent with a republican state where sovereignty resides in the people. Immunity places the President and those carrying out his orders above the people and the law. It is discriminatory and patently violative of the equal protection clause because persons committing acts not covered by instructions of the President may be liable for prosecution while those carrying out similar acts pursuant to his orders, whether public officials or private persons may escape prosecution. The immunity is so broad that it can cover all acts that could infringe

on the life, liberty and property of individuals. Even criminal acts may be legitimized. As an eminent scholar and constitutionalist says, immunity could only be intended to provide a shield for official acts done in violation of law because no official is accountable for acts in accordance with law and there is no official liability even for erroneous acts as long as they are done in good faith. It nullifies the settled principle so extensively elaborated in the Constitution that public officers remain accountable to the people. Finally, it has seriously impaired judicial power by placing certain classes of people beyond the reach of the courts. People with grievances may be compelled to seek redress elsewhere.

In order that the people may truly enjoy the blessings of democracy under a regime not only of peace and liberty but also of justice and equality, repeal of the immunity provision is of the utmost urgency which the Philippine Social Science Council fully supports.

### The Repeal/Abrogation of Amendment No. 6

While the 1973 Constitution has vested legislative power in the Batasang Pambansa, Amendment No. 6 was adopted in 1976 to enable the government to respond to serious emergencies during the transition in governmental structure from martial law to normalcy by authorizing the President to exercise legislative functions *under certain conditions* (underscoring supplied).

Martial law was "lifted" on January 17, 1981 and members of the regular Batasang Pambansa elected in May 1984 have convened in regular session. The continued existence of Amendment No. 6 contravenes the principle of republican government and negates the express mandate of the sovereign

people that laws be enacted only by their duly elected representatives in the Batasang Pambansa after full and thorough deliberation.

Aware of the numerous decrees and issuances promulgated by the President which have no relation to legitimate national emergency under the authority granted him by Amendment No. 6, the opposition members of the Batasang Pambansa now feel the need to repeal Amendment No. 6, and they have filed many resolutions proposing the repeal of Amendment No. 6 at the Batasang Pambansa.

Now, therefore, the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) has resolved to express its full and unqualified support for and endorsement of Resolution Nos. 4, 8, 9, 14 and 22 filed by members of the Batasang Pambansa proposing the repeal of Amendment No. 6 through the mechanism provided by the Constitution or by simply considering it abrogated.

### Conclusion

As Filipino social scientists, we are hopeful that the deterioration we have noted in many areas of our social life can still be arrested. The difficulties that beset our country today can be overcome so that our people may get on with the task of social transformation.

Our findings show that there are features of Philippine social institutions and cultural values that will enable us to surmount most of these difficulties, but only if we confront them as one people. It is for this reason that as Filipino social scientists we stand firmly on nationalism. But how can we be one nation if a few gain at the expense of the majority?

The studies we have undertaken have made it all too clear that nationalism cannot prosper when the government is at odds with the people. We therefore urge that our national minorities be given back their ancestral lands

and allowed to live in their own meaningful ways. We believe that peace can be restored if amnesty were granted to all political offenders. We believe that their crime was provoked as much by harsh and violent governmental action as by their disagreement on national policies and programs. For the sake of national unity, we urge that the government should now grant amnesty to all these Filipinos.

Granting amnesty to all political offenders may yet draw many Filipinos back into active participation in peaceful political processes. But we are aware that this is not enough. The government must become the government of the whole Filipino people. To this end, we propose strict adherence by the government to the principle of public accountability and official responsiveness. We urge the government to provide us citizens free access to information. We support the proposal to repeal or abrogate Amendment No. 6. We also support the proposal to repeal the constitutional provision granting immunity from suits to the president and other officials.

Nothing short of a reawakened nationalist consciousness, unity of vision, purpose, and action will enable us to redeem our eroded national pride, belief and confidence in ourselves and put us back on the road to national recovery.

Thus, the Philippine Social Science Council expresses its full and unqualified support for and endorsement of the foregoing statements of concern and policy recommendations as decided and agreed upon during its Mid-year Council meeting last 21 July 1984.

### PSSC REGULAR MEMBERS

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# Philippine Psychology Research and Training House

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School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Philippines

Social Research Center, University of Santo Tomas

Social Research Office, Ateneo de Davao

Statistical Center, University of the Philippines

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**Editor's Note:** During the Council's Annual Meeting held last December 15, 1984, the members decided to further improve this statement paper.

Council members are now requested to send their suggestions and comments to the PSSC Secretariat, PSSCenter, Don M. Marcos Avenue, Quezon City.

## INFORMATION CONTROL AND CORRUPTION ECONOMICS\*

BURTON T. OÑATE

The Statistician and the Statistical System are guided by the principles of *independence, objectivity and integrity*. The *science or theory* of statistics is in a broad sense interpreted as the scientific method. On the other hand, the *art* of statistics generates *data* which have standards of *precision and accuracy, timeliness and consistency, and relevance* in the measurement of the level and equity, pace and direction of the quality of life (QOL) of the Filipino people, the supreme goal of planning and development.

Any effort to subvert or control information is equivalent to subversion of the political, cultural and economic foundations of the nation. Information control has many dimensions which may include developmental tourism and development dishonesty, new forms of corruption economics. The totality of these controls had produced this new type of economics which had become quite pervasive in almost every facet of

Filipino life. The church appears to have not been spared from the influence of this new economics. Liberation theology mentioned that the churchgoer has nothing while priests and bishops have everything.

### Dimensions of Information Control

#### *Developmental Tourism and Dishonesty*

Information control may initially start in the form of developmental tourism and developmental dishonesty through presentation of distorted facts or information which are biased in order to show that projects (funded by foreign and local loan resources) could be passed on as economically feasible. The contents of these feasibility studies/appraisal reports prepared by or through the ADB, World Bank and other international financial institutions are generally considered as "phony" (ADB Economic Symposium, April 1983, Manila). The NEDA/ADB Workshop on Statistical Development (May/June 1984, Manila) also mentioned that the data in these studies/reports are inaccurate and biased -- usually forced by project officers and analysts

of these agencies to make the project economically feasible. This type of developmental dishonesty consists of producing and changing cost and benefit (C/B) streams several times (as much as 10 to 12x) until the final C/B streams would show that the project is economically feasible even if it is not. This dishonesty, in the absence of an efficient and effective Project Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation System (PB-MES), had spawned spurious, half baked and expensive local/national projects with doubtful impacts. The present authoritarian system, principally the use of Amendment No. 6, is the root of all economic and political evils which had institutionalized graft and corruption at all levels (Ongpin, 1984). It was reported that corruption is evidenced in projects related to cement factories, sugar mills, oil tankers, etc. The ranging controversy of whether the Bataan Nuclear Plant is necessary or not, or whether it is safe or not may be traced to lack of information or information control itself. Why was two billion dollars spent when the original estimate was only about half a billion dollars? Similar questions could be forwarded to the Manila Light Rail Transit Project,

\*The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of any association or agency.

Dr. Burton T. Onate is the Past President of the Philippine Statistical Association.

roads and bridges, MIA, agricultural and rural development and other projects. Information control has led to corruption economics.\* Thus, capital (investment), benefits, and employment have been foregone or lost forever if information is lacking or controlled and corruption economics prevails.

Another dimension of developmental tourism and developmental dishonesty is easily applied to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) rice (binhi) and technology (Oñate, 1984b, 1984c). IRRI high technological mixes or inputs consisting of water (level, control and management), fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, etc. which must be available at the right amount, time and place in order for the HYV IRRI rice (binhi) to produce the desired yield are beyond the reach of small and poor farmers in the Philippines and Asia. The Filipino scientific community calls this IRRI high levels of technological mix as the "Mercedes Benz" or the "Cadillac" type equivalent to the developed world's highly commercial technology. These inputs are the products of multi-commercial technology. These inputs are the products of multinationals who are also the financiers of IRRI. Thus, IRRI rice (binhi) have failed miserably under Philippine conditions as evidenced by the following:

- i) High imports of wheat (1 million metric tons in 1982/83) and large imports of rice (150,000 m tons in mid '84). Where is the much advertised "miracle" IRRI rice and the rice "revolution"? The Philippines is not self-sufficient in rice.
- ii) Productivity of paddy (palay) in 1983 was 2.3 tons/ha., one of the lowest in Asia;

\* A recent example is the World Bank loan of US\$100 million to the MECS for the PRODED Project which has spawned anomalies and irregularities in the disbursement of funds and violation of contracts (Bulletin Today editorial, 13 September 1984).

iii) Small, poor rice farmers realize a net profit of P700 to P800 per ha./season; majority of them are in debt, and in land reform areas, the land is informally "mortgaged" (nakasanla) to a new emerging middle class elite or "landlords." IRRI had no positive impact toward improvement of the quality of life of the small, poor rice farmers in the Philippines;

iv) "*Nasira na ang likas na kayamanan ng aming lupa*" — as a result of high level of application of fertilizers, insecticides, and other chemicals (poisons). The inherent chemical and physical nature and the micro-biological properties of Philippine soils have been altered and alienated. Tremendous cost will be needed to bring back these soils to their pre-IRRI state. This is a gross negative impact of IRRI technology. Who will shoulder the costs? IRRI or the Filipino people?

v) More virulent biotypes of insects have emerged as a result of IRRI technology. Plant, animal and aquatic life had been affected. How much will be needed to bring about a return in the ecology to pre-IRRI days? Again, this is a tremendous negative impact of IRRI rices and technology;

vi) Of importance is the effect of IRRI technology on the health and life of millions of Filipinos exposed to these IRRI poisons. Health and life are a priceless heritage of any society. Thus, IRRI technology is a direct menace to the Filipino people.

Thus, IRRI rice, the innocent looking seed, is being used as a subtle way to sabotage the Philippine economy. To add insult to injury, IRRI maintains that as an international research agency, its role is merely to produce research outputs, place them in trays like in a cafeteria or *turo-turo*; and it is up to the

users including the Philippine government and its technocrats to make the choice (or choices). IRRI, as a co-sponsor of the chemical industries (CHEMRAWN II), is not interested in Biological Inputs (versatile Azolla, organic fertilizer, biological controls, etc.), which could serve as direct competitor to chemical inputs produced by multinationals who are also financiers of IRRI. IRRI stresses that research must be divorced or independent of development. IRRI is, therefore, insensitive to development and is not concerned with improvement of the quality of life of the rural poor. IRRI says this supreme goal is the concern of government alone. Like Pontius Pilate, IRRI is now washing its hands of any responsibility in the rice debacle besetting the Philippines today. This distortion of facts is developmental dishonesty which is a dimension of corruption economics at the international level. The Batasang Pambansa must re-study and if possible terminate the agreement on the establishment of IRRI in the same manner that the Government investigates the impact of the US bases in the Philippines. \* Upon termination, the assets of IRRI will revert to the College of Agriculture, U.P. at Los Baños.

On the local scene and due to lack of unbiased and untrammelled information, doubts have been expressed on the real impacts of the KKK, Sariling Sikap and the Pag-ibig Fund projects. In addition, the P500 million which was set aside for the farm campaign, and in general the impacts of agricultural productivity (including IRRI seeds and technology) at the national project level must be monitored and evaluated closely and effectively so that capital (investment), employment and

\* PAEDA 1984 Conference passed a Resolution endorsing such a study by the Batasang Pambansa. A similar manifesto (August, 1984) was adopted by students, staff and employees of UPLB and residents of Los Baños, Laguna recommending a re-study of the Agreement.

benefits are not foregone. What are the impacts of the US\$25.6 billion debt or is it now \$30 billion? (See Para. 2.1) Without an independent and efficient Project Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation System (PBMES), nobody knows about the sources and appropriate uses of funds and the impacts of these development efforts toward the improvement of the social and economic well-being of the Filipino. The initiation, development, institution building and maintenance of PBME Systems can be done through the effective use of the infrastructures of the Philippine Statistical System (Oñate, 1982, 1984a, 1984c, 1984f). This is recognized as an important and critical management tool which must be implemented immediately for the generation of full information on all projects, ongoing and to be negotiated. With full information, developmental dishonesty and corruption economics will be minimized if not completely controlled and eliminated.

#### *Conflicting Statistics: A Dimension of Information Control*

Important indicators of the economy including inflation rates, employment and unemployment, importation of rice and wheat, balance of payments (BOP), international reserves (IRs), agricultural statistics, literacy rates, etc. are released to the public by individuals and/or agencies. Some examples in the release of these information which result in duplication and confusion to the user in particular and to the public in general (Oñate, 1984d) are given. The letter of interest by the government to IMF (for standby credit of \$650 m) is shrouded with utmost secrecy. Control and confusion breed developmental dishonesty which in turn spawns corruption economics as in the following cases:

#### (i) The Center for Research and

Communication (CRC) released in July 1984, inflation rate of 52% for June 1984. Other data were released on GNP growth for 1984. It is not clear what concepts and definitions are used for these data. Are these consistent with what the NEDA Inter-Agency Committee on Prices and Indexes recommended? If not, what are the new concepts and definitions, say, on inflation? Did CRC use the same 644 core and substitute items from NCSO? If not, what are these CRC items? Did CRC use the weights ( $W_i$ ) derived from NCSO family income and expenditure surveys? If not, where did CRC get its weighting pattern? What was the base year (1978 or another year)? How were the price data collected? (see for example, Oñate 1971). Or did CRC use "quick and dirty" methods? CRC appears to be quite secretive about these questions. In view thereof, the author recommended that the Philippine Statistical Association (PSA) (Oñate, 1984d) study and investigate the concepts/definitions, methodology, data sources, etc. of CRC and NCSO, so that PSA could come out with its own evaluation which could be passed on to the public and concerned agencies for their information and reference. This move by PSA will minimize the confusion on the release of these types of data\*

#### (ii) Similarly, DAP released employment/unemployment data for Metro Manila. This release(s) had

\*Employment situation after May 1984 was released by a Staff of CRC using statistics from many sources including a recent "random" survey by CRC in June 1984. PSA must take decisive action on this confusion which generates certain forms of developmental dishonesty.

brought about utter confusion to many interested people and offices. In the same vein, PSA should mount a study to see how these DAP statistics would differ from the concepts, definitions, and methodology used by NCSO. Is DAP equipped to mount Regional or National Sample Surveys on a quarterly or semestral basis? How would DAP continue releasing these data? PSA could give statements clarifying the issues for the information and reference of all concerned.

#### (iii) The Presidential Adviser on Food was quoted by newspapers as saying that there was no rice shortage and that the government was recalling its rice exports to beef up the rice supply (Mid June 1984). After a week or so, large importation of rice (150,000 metric tons) was reported in the newspapers and that such imports were apparently "recalled" from Thailand and the People's Republic of China. This confusion had reflected in no small measure on the *independence, objectivity* and *integrity* of the Statistical System and therefore on the Statistical Profession. In the past, the NEC (Now NEDA) Inter-Agency Committee on Rice and Corn was commissioned to study the supply and demand of the rice grain and was empowered by a Republic Act (R.A.) to certify through (OSCAS/NEC) on the shortage and importation of rice. What happened to this R.A. and the role of the Statistical System in the minimization of possible manipulation of data on rice supply and demand?

#### (iv) In view of the economic and social crisis, everybody became "instant" experts on BOP and International Reserves (IRS) Statistics. In fact, one sector esti-

mated the gold holdings to a very fantastic high level. As we know, there is an IMF manual on the preparation of the components of BOP which in turn indicate the changes in the IR position. In spite of this IMF Manual, member countries generally deviate from these international recommendations (see for example, ADB, 1982). How did the CB deviate from these recommendations? What were the new assumptions? What is the real truth? It was also reported that the level of foreign debt is actually larger than US\$25.6 billion since short term debts were not included in the computation. The absence of standard concepts and definitions which are acceptable and understandable to most users is the primary cause of this gap. A manual must be produced to serve as guide to users. The presence of a manual will also ensure that no machination or doctoring of data is done to suit the desires and fancies of policy and decision makers. The changes in BOP and IRs data have not only generated suspicions of the Filipino people about its country's financial position and fiscal soundness but had also spawned a low level of credibility of the financial and the entire gamut of administration, here and abroad.\*

- (v) Technocrats in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) informed that the Ministry had applied certain restrictions and constraints in the availability and issuance of data on food and agriculture to the general public.

\*The Philippines suffered the highest drop in credit worthiness rating from Rank 63 (2 Sept., '83) to a low of Rank 74 (March, '84) as compared to Singapore (12th), Malaysia (20th), Thailand (36th), and Indonesia (37th).

The MAF must realize that the Statistical System is guided by the principles of *independence, objectivity* and *integrity* and any controls instituted by MAF in the release of already available data would offset the stability and credibility of the Statistical System. This control of information or lack of it is a form of developmental dishonesty which will generate facets of corruption economics. \*\*

Information control is generally associated with authoritarian regimes. Control of information will spawn monopolistic cronyism and pervasive graft and corruption at the regulatory agencies including the Police. News items indicate that the AFP and MECS have not been spared the influence of corruption economics. Some contend that these reports are only the "tip of the iceberg." The crime data are collected without benefit of sound and scientifically based statistical systems.

Even the scientific community (PCARRD and the Science Councils) has been using statistical methods and techniques without first ascertaining whether all the assumptions in the use of these techniques (specially analysis of variance) have been fulfilled. Also, the use of research funds had been based on the "honoraria" syndrome and on the new emerging culture of

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*Lack of information has generated a fertilizer "war" or squabble. Some sectors say government should assist local companies to produce local chemical fertilizers but LOI 1419 allows multinationals to import fertilizers. On the other hand, farmers' groups insist on the production of organic fertilizers and that the private sector should not control fertilizer prices. It appears that P.D.s and LOIs are issued without benefit of full or almost complete set of information. This situation, if allowed to continue, will breed forms of developmental dishonesty and the government will completely lose its credibility.*

"scratching each other's back," new forms of corruption economics, rather than on the desired impacts of these research projects on the improvement of the quality of life of the rural and urban poor and to social and economic development of new improved indigenous rice seeds, breeds of poultry and other livestock, other cereals and food substitutes, and biological inputs and control. Can we change this attitude by practicing standard code of Christian ethics?

### Code of Christian Ethics

The statistician and the statistical system must insist on the preservation of the principles of *independence, objectivity* and *integrity* of information generated at all levels of governmental hierarchy. This stand will, hopefully, also generate a new level of morality based on the Christian virtues of love, sincerity and honesty. But the inner change must come from each and every Filipino: parents and children, teachers and pupils, managers and employees, and the national leadership, through example. This change must emanate from the family, and ultimately, in the community and society. This joint action and effort is the invariant solution to the present political, cultural and economic constraints and evils besetting the Philippines today (Oñate, 1984e).

With this new Code of Christian Ethics, all levels of leadership, public and private, must recognize the need for efficient and effective Project Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation System (PBMES) for all types of projects. PBMES as a management tool is also guided by the principles of independence, objectivity and integrity. The Christian ethics and PBMES can provide solutions to the problems of information control and corruption economics. In fact, with the adoption

of the Christian virtues, possible solutions to the political, cultural and economic evils will be found.

Government, churches and the Filipino people must adhere to this new morality based on Christian virtues. Full or almost complete information will usher in a better informed and democratic people who would be in a good position to participate in planning, development, and decision making with the improvement of the quality of life (QOL) with equity as the primordial objective or concern of development. With this framework, corruption economics will be minimized, if not completely eliminated.

The Statistical System with its endowments in terms of expert manpower; contacts with all ministries and with an organization at the municipal and barangay levels; its EDP system; standard concepts, definitions, classification and methodologies; and its other infrastructure should be able, with a strong *political will*, to provide the basic framework of measuring the level and equity position, pace and direction of the QOL of the recipients

or clientele of the developmental efforts. PBMES, as an important component of this management tool, could serve also as the vehicle to obtain the views and aspirations of the people with regard to the priorities of the economic and social areas of concern. Thus, bottom to top approach to the development efforts is also achieved through an atmosphere of full but unbiased information and devoid of developmental dishonesty and corruption economics.

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special feature

## TRIBUTE TO DR. PETER G. GOWING (1930-1983)

Moctar I. Matuan

*Editor's note. This special feature is in commemoration of the First death anniversary of Dr. Peter G. Gowing on July 10, 1984. Dr. Gowing was one of the more "Filipinist" scholars of Philippine society especially with respect to Filipino Muslims. At the time of his death, Dr. Gowing was the Director of the Dansalan Research Center now renamed Gowing Memorial Research Center (GMRC). The Center is an associate member of the PSSC and also a member of the PSSC Research Network.*

I began working with Dr. Peter G. Gowing as Research Officer on 16 January 1976. From that time on until his untimely demise on 10 July 1983, I admired this man's passion for truth, honesty, consistent principles, and punctuality.

His love for truth made him question even his own assumptions until his researches and studies provided the assurance that such assumptions can reasonably be held. He is the kind of man who is willing to publicly declare, the truth, to the extent of publishing it, even if such action endangers himself.

As an administrator, he always based his decisions on dependable and consistent principles. His association with the staff of the then Dansalan Research Center (now renamed in his memory) was based on a common understanding and belief that the mission and vision he set for the Center can come about mainly through a devoted and well-trained staff. This he did when

he launched the Research Internship Training Program where three Research Officers of the Center, including myself, earned their M.A. degrees in Anthropology.

In writing the reports of our various research projects, he frequently encouraged us to be professional in our work by insisting honesty and punctuality. He was at all times willing to share his knowledge and skill and was always willing to learn from us.

The commitment of Dr. Gowing in the promotion of peace and justice among Christians and Muslims was visible in the type of vocation that he chose. The books and articles he wrote, the studies and Muslim-Christian Dialogues he participated in, and the papers he read in various conferences and seminars were geared towards the promotion of better Muslim-Christian understanding. It was on these bases that President Eulalio G. Maturan of Dansalan College Foundation described him as "the most Muslim among

Christians and the most Christian among the Muslims."

Dr. Gowing was a man of deep faith in God. He never imposed his belief on others, though. He respected others' beliefs and had always worked for harmonious relations between peoples of different faiths.

I still feel a great sense of loss. Yet, I am fully aware that any institution cannot depend on one person. With the skills that he passed on to us and the training that he afforded us, I am confident that the staff of the research center shall accept the challenge before us. We shall exert more effort to pursue the mission and vision that he laid for the Center.

Deep in our hearts, we feel that the highest tribute that we can offer him is to carry on the work that he started, to see to it that the Center continues and to renew our commitment to his vision of improving Muslim-Christian relations.



*"the most Muslim among Christians  
and the most Christian among the Muslims"*

## **Dr. Peter Gordon Gowing, A Biographical Sketch**

**Moctar I. Matuan**

Dr. Peter G. Gowing was born in Norwood, Massachusetts, USA on 9 May 1930. He is a holder of the following degrees: B.A. (History and Government), University of Maine at Orono, 1954; M. Div., Bangor Theological Seminary, 1954; M.A. (History), University of Maine at Orono, 1955; Th.D. (Ecumenics, Missions and World Religions), Boston University School of Theology, 1960; and Ph.D. (Social Science—Asian Studies) and Certificate in South Asian Affairs, Syracuse University, 1968.

In addition to these, Dr. Gowing also attended the Theological Study Institute sponsored by the Association for Theological Education in South East Asia (ATESEA) at Trinity Theological College, Singapore (July-August 1963) and Chung Chi College of the Chinese University, Hong Kong (June-July 1968). In 1973, he also took the Summer Intensive Course in Indonesian Language at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Dr. Gowing was ordained to the Christian Ministry on 12 October 1954 in the Congregational Church of Phillips, Maine, by the Franklin Association of the Congregational-Christian Conference of Maine.

On August 1960, he was commissioned as a Career Missionary of the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Mission (now the United Church Board for World Ministries). His initial assignment under the mission board was to the faculty of Silliman University, Dumaguete City as Assistant Professor of Church History and Christian Doctrine in the Divinity School (1960-1963); Associate Professor of Christian History and World Religions (1963-1967); Professor of History (1967-1971) with responsibilities in the Divinity School, the Graduate School and the College of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Gowing was also the Founder and the first Director of the Southeast Asian Studies Program of Silliman University (1968-1971).

From June 1971-October 1974, he was assigned as Regional Professor to the South East Asia Graduate School of Theology, based in Singapore. In that capacity, he served as Visiting Professor in several institutions related to the consortium-style Graduate School: Taiwan Theological College, Taiwan (September 1971-January 1972); Trinity Theological College, Singapore (January-June 1972); St. Andrew's Theological Seminary and Union Theological Seminary, Metro Manila, Philippines (June-October 1972); and the Sekolah Tinggi Theologia, Jakarta, Indonesia (February-May 1974). From January to May 1973, he also served as Missionary-in-Residence and Visiting Professor in the St. Louis (Missouri, U.S.A.) Theological Consortium teaching at Eden Theological Seminary and Concordia Seminary. His association with the South East Asia Graduate School of Theology continued until his untimely demise on 10 July 1983, through his membership on the

SEAGST Philippines Area faculty.

On 1 November 1974, he was appointed as the Director of the new Dansalan Research Center at Dansalan Foundation, Inc. in Marawi City, Philippines. Located among the Maranao Muslims of Lake Lanao region on Mindanao, the Center (which became operational in January 1975) focuses on problems of Muslim-Christian relations in the Philippines and also engages in multi-disciplinary, social science development-oriented research. Through the effort of Dr. Gowing, the Center has become internationally known as a major locus for the study of Muslim-Filipino religion, cultures and society with its splendid Maisie Van Vactor Collection on Islamic and Philippine Muslim materials, considered by most scholars as the finest in the whole country. The Center is officially registered as a Study Center with the World Council of Churches and is an associate member of the Philippine Social Science Council and of the Association for Theological Education in South East Asia (ATESEA).

As a scholar, Dr. Gowing was also heavily involved in the conduct of studies, researches and lectures. In 1968, the Board for World Ministries granted him travel fund for a study tour of Southeast Asia (April-June 1968). A series of travel grants were also provided him by the Silliman University Research Council for the conduct of research in Islam in Taiwan (May 1968); Islam in Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and South Thailand (April-June 1970); and Islam in Hong Kong and Macao (December 1970-January 1971). While undertaking these study tours, he was also appointed as Visiting Research Fellow to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore from April to June 1970. As a lecturer, Dr. Gowing presented different papers at several scholarly conferences.

As a lecturer, Dr. Gowing presented

different papers and lectures at several scholarly and inter-religious conferences and in institutions of higher learning around the world.

He was an active participant to the Second, Third and Fourth Philippine National Muslim-Christian Dialogue (Marawi City, January, 1976 and December, 1981; Tagaytay City, July, 1978). He organized a number of Muslim-Christian Dialogues at the local level and two Joint Consultations of Catholics and Protestants on "The Christian Presence Among Muslim Filipinos," Marawi City, July, 1978 and "Christian Faith and Ideologies in the Philippines," Marawi City, February, 1981.

Dr. Gowing specialized in the Phenomenology of Religion (with research concentration on Islam in Southeast Asia, particularly in the Philippines); Church History (with research concentration on Asian Church History); History, Politics and Geography of Southeast Asia; Ecumenics and Missions. With this academic background Dr. Gowing taught introductory courses in Systematic Theology and History of Africa.

Dr. Gowing was a member of such academic and professional societies as: Royal Asiatic Society; Association for Asian Studies; American Society of Church History; and Continuation Committee, Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures.

He was a prolific writer of articles and books on Islam and Muslim Filipinos. From 1960, he devoted most of his waking hours to writing and research on the subject, which resulted in his authorship of the following books:

*Mosque and Moro: A Study of Muslims in the Philippines.* Manila: Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1964. ix, 120 pp.

*Islands Under the Cross: The Story of the Church in the Philippines.* Manila: National Council of Churches in the

Philippines, 1967, xvi, 286 pp.

*Mandate in Moroland: The American Government of Muslim Filipinos, 1899-1920.* Quezon City: Philippine Center for Advanced Studies, University of the Philippines System, 1977. xix, 411 pp.

*Muslim Filipinos-Heritage and Horizon.* Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1979. xiii, 286 pp.

Co-Author (with M.J. Diamond) *Islam and Muslims: Some Basic Information.* Quezon City: New Day Publishers. 1981. v, 100 p.

In addition, Dr. Gowing was also the co-editor of the book *Acculturation in the Philippines* (1971) with William Henry Scott and the *Muslim Filipinos: Their History, Society and Contemporary Problems* (1974) with Dr. Robert McAmis. He also co-authored *Islam and Muslim: Some Basic Information* with Fr. Michael Diamond.

A dozen articles written by Dr. Gowing were also published as contribution to a chapter or to constitute one chapter of a book. Furthermore, he wrote over a hundred articles in the field of Islam in Southeast Asia, Asian Church History, Ecumenics, and Missions and Theology.

One of the latest articles that he wrote for publication was "The Legacy of Frank C. Laubach" for the *International Bulletin of Missionary Research* (April 1983).

Dr. Gowing was also the editor of the *Silliman Christian Leader* Vol. IV No. 1 to Vol. III, No. 2; *The Silliman Journal* Vol. X No. 2 to Vol. XII, No. 2; *Ang Sinugo* Nos. 1 and 2; Guest Editor, *Student Journal* Nos. 4 and 5; *DRC Reports* Vol I to Vol. IV; *DRC Occasional Papers* No. 1 to 14; and the *Dansalan Quarterly* Vol. I, No. 1 to Vol. IV, No. 3.

# TEACHING MUSLIM FILIPINO HISTORY \*

Peter G. Gowing

There has been no opportunity for the writer to survey the colleges and universities in the Philippines to discover how many offer either specific courses in Muslim Filipino history or include a substantial treatment of that subject in their general courses in Philippine history. Doubtless here and there specific courses are offered. At our host institution, the University of San Carlos, for example, the catalogue indicates that the History Department offers a "Seminar in Islamic History" with a concentration on the Muslims in the Philippines; and the Department of Sociology-Anthropology offers a course on "The Ethnohistory of the Muslims of the Southern Philippines. Mindanao State University, as might be expected, requires all undergraduates in all its branches, no matter what their major, to take History 55, "History of the Muslims in the Philippines." Even so, there probably are not very many tertiary schools in

the country which offer specific courses in Muslim Filipino history or even give the Muslim Filipinos much attention in their general Philippine History offerings. The writer would be glad to be proven wrong in this impression, but if he is correct, then the situation is likely due to one or more of the following factors:

1) There is little disposition to regard Muslim Filipinos as special Filipinos deserving of separate treatment in the teaching of history. Doubtless many Philippine history teachers would argue that there is no more justification for special courses on the Moros than on the Tagalogs or the Ilocanos or the Igorots. It is better and more in keeping with the goals of nation-building to stress the unity of the Filipino people than the diversity.

2) Probably few Philippine history teachers have a substantial knowledge of Muslim Filipino history, and what they have learned about it from the biased texts, even of the recent past, leave them disinclined to explore the subject further. Having learned that the "unlovely" Moros have always been, and still are, a "problem," the less attention paid to them, the better. They are a national embarrassment.

3) While in the past 15 or 20 years studies on nearly all aspects of Muslim Filipino history and culture have multi-

plied, nevertheless, outside of the small circle of specialists and the larger libraries collecting Filipiniana, these studies are not widely known or used. Yes, Dean Majul's *Muslims in the Philippines* (1973) has gone through three printings, and the present writer's *Muslim Filipinos — Heritage and Horizon* (1979) has had two printings, but these are the exceptions that prove the rule, and in any case the total for both titles amounts to only a few thousand copies.

4) The curricula of most Philippine college and university study programs are so crowded with required courses that, except for the special circumstances and mandate of the Mindanao State University, it would be unthinkable to require a course on Muslim Filipino history. Moreover, elective offerings are few and are inevitably designed to attract a sufficient number of enrollees to make the elective economically feasible. Probably few schools feel that an elective on Muslim Filipino history would attract a sufficient number of students, even if an instructor could be found to offer it.

Given this array of factors which supposedly inhibit the widespread teaching of Moro history in Philippine tertiary schools, the task of the present paper is four-fold: to offer a rationale for the teaching of that history in our

\*This article was written by the late Dr. Peter G. Gowing in 1979. The subject of this paper forms part of the PSSC recommendations prepared by the ad hoc Resolutions Task Force in July 1984. These recommendations shall be submitted to the Batasang Pambansa and to the corresponding ministries (in this case, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports) as well as to other interest groups or organizations working on the specific areas of concern.

colleges and universities; to suggest some of the important themes of that history; to point to a few of the more useful materials now available as aids for instruction and learning in the field; and to conclude with some remarks concerning what might be done to accommodate the teaching of Muslim Filipino history in our schools.

### The Rationale for Teaching Moro History

One argument for teaching Muslim Filipino history is also the argument for the research into, and teaching of, regional and local history in general in this country, and that is the need to liberate Philippine historiography and instruction from a certain Tagalog-Pampango parochialism. Much of Philippine history written by Filipinos has been written by Tagalogs or others in the Manila academic orbit. The result is a certain Tagalog-Pampango-centrism which gives the impression that Philippine national history is really the history of the Tagalogs and Pampangos in the neighborhood of Manila. Thus especially the un-Christianized Filipinos concentrated in areas distant from Manila tend to be given short-shrift in Philippine history with the result that a prominent politician once publicly doubted that the Igorots could be considered Filipinos at all and a prominent historian likewise openly doubted that Moro history is part of Philippine history (on the grounds that the Moros did not participate in the Philippine Revolution). National Artist Nick Joaquin (1877:39) in his essay "History as Culture" certainly carried Tagalog-Pampango centrism to its ultimate expression when he affirmed that "... though the Philippine Revolution was the uprising chiefly of the Tagalog-Pampango principalia, now at last withdrawing consent and support from the [Spanish] Empire, they did not as a tribe. . . but in the name of the Nation.

At Biak-na-Bato as in Kawit, the Pampangos is for the whole of the archipelago not just for their region; and Malolos is a Congress where Tagalogs and Pampangos represent not only the Christian provinces outside the heartland but also the pagan and Muslim provinces.

This sort of cavalier dismissal of the fact that the Moros of Mindanao and Sulu were then living out a quite distinct history from that of the subjugated peoples of Luzon and the Visayas and that they had not the slightest conception of themselves as being together in one nation with the revolutionary Tagalogs and Pampangos, should not go unchallenged in the teaching of Philippine history. A popular textbook in wide use is called *History of the Filipino People*. If Philippine history is truly a history of all the people of the Philippines then there simply has to be accommodation of the fact that Philippine national history is in part the joining of at least two separate historical streams, one represented by the national emergence of the so-called Hispanized peoples in Luzon and cultural and religious development of the Islamized peoples of Mindanao and Sulu. The coming together of these two historical streams (albeit part of Spanish ambition) was affected mainly by dynamics and circumstances which occurred after the Philippine Revolution of 1896-1901 and, moreover, was occasioned very largely by American Moro policy enforced by American military action (Gowing, 1977, 1978 and 1981).

With respect to the relation of the Moros to the Filipino struggle for independence, surely Cesar Majul (1966: 304) provides an ample reply to the Tagalog-Pampango-centrist historian when he argues:

If the Philippine Revolution is to be regarded not only as a movement of some Christian natives against

Spanish rule, but of the Filipino people in their attempt at freedom, then there is no reason why the more than three hundred years of struggle of the Moslems of the South against Spain and resistance against pressure from other Western powers cannot in the same light also be considered as part of the Filipino struggle for freedom. To put it another way both parallel struggles can be considered as a movement of racially and ethnically related peoples in the Archipelago that have helped to bring about the present situation where they find themselves trying to integrate into a single nation of Filipinos.

There are two other arguments for teaching Muslim Filipino history which seem to be particularly persuasive. One relates to the argument already offered, and that is that Moro history and culture are a rich and colorful part of the Filipino national heritage. This is a fact well recognized by Philippine dance troupes of national and international standing, such as the Bayanihan, which routinely feature Moro music and dancing in their repertoire. Here we must salute the marvelous way in which accounts of Muslims Filipino history and culture have been incorporated into the 10 volume work, *Filipino Heritage: The Making of a Nation*, produced in the 1970's under the leadership of Alfredo Roces as Editor-in-Chief. Of the 593 narrative and photo essays prepared by some 186 contributors to that excellent series, over 60 of the essays have to do with the Moros and Morolandia, distributed throughout all 10 volumes — a recognition of the rightful and important place Moros occupy in the national heritage. Respectfully, this recognition is little accorded in the teaching of Philippine history in our schools; and insofar as this is true, then students are deprived of information about, and opportunity to appre-

ciate, a significant dimension of Philippine history and culture.\*

### Important Themes in Moro History

If Muslim Filipinos are to be better understood by their fellow citizens, then certain themes in their history need to be stressed. Here we can only suggest what some of those themes are.

Filipinos in general ought to have some idea of the dynamics of Islam's 14th Century arrival and subsequent spread in the Philippines. How did it come? What led some Filipino groups to embrace Islam and others not to embrace it? What have been the characteristics of Islamic acculturation in the Philippines that is, what cultural changes did it bring about in those who adopted it and in what ways did those who embraced Islam put their own cultural stamp on their new faith? What is the present status and condition of Islam among Moros today? Is it growing? Is it vibrant? To what extent and in what ways are the Moros today a part of the Muslim World as an international system?

Muslim Filipinos have consistently stressed that they are a *different* people from other Filipinos (many Moro documents from the past and present attest to this sense of difference). What are the ways in which they are differ-

ent? How much importance do the Moros attach to these differences? In what ways do they insist that these differences be accommodated? What are the ways in which the Moros are *not* different from the majority of Filipinos? To what extent, if any, have Moro protests of defense of religion and *bangsa* been used to justify or excuse past and present depredations in pursuit of the "purely" economic or other selfish interests of their leaders at the expense of non-Moros?

Many Muslim Filipinos charge that they have been treated as "second class citizens" within the Philippine state. What is the evidence in support of such a charge? To what extent is the charge unjust? To what extent are the Moros themselves, or their leaders, to be blamed for their adverse conditions? To what extent are any adverse conditions attributable to "a majority" versus "a minority" mentality and reality?

It is commonly believed by non-Muslim Filipinos that the Moros are hopelessly divided among themselves and that there has never been a sense in which it was possible to speak of them as one, unified people. What, if anything, do the 13 or so Muslim groups share in common, and what importance, if any, do the Moros attach to commonalities in terms of unity? How are the different Moro groups divided and to what extent do these divisions inhibit common action for common goals? Have the Moro National Liberation Front and/or/renewal movement in Islam had any perceptible impact on Moro group interrelations?

Some Muslim Filipinos contend that their people have never accepted their forcible incorporation into the Philippine state system and that the present struggle is but a continuation of the centuries of struggle for independence against the Spaniards, the Americans, the Japanese and now the Christian

Filipinos. Is this an accurate assessment? On what bases can it be affirmed or denied? What are the long-range and immediate causes of conflict for the past decade? What do the Moros want? Secession? Autonomy? What will they settle for?

What concessions will the Philippine Government and the majority of the population be prepared to make to end the fighting and to preserve national unity? What are the real long-range goals of Philippine policy toward Moros and other minorities? Integration? Assimilation?

What are the international implications for the Philippines of the so-called "Moro Problem"?

How does the "Moro Problem" relate to the other political and socioeconomic problems of Mindanao?

### Some Useful and Available Materials

As mentioned earlier, the past 15 or 20 years have seen a remarkable increase in the number of studies focusing on the history and culture of Muslim Filipinos. In the past decade particularly, there have appeared several works offering general descriptions of the Moros as a whole and an overview of their affairs. These can be very useful aids in teaching and learning about the Muslims. The following are materials still readily available from the producers or from bookstores in Manila or in other large Philippine cities. A school which takes seriously the teaching of Muslim Filipino history will want to be sure that its library holds as many of these materials as possible (see Reference on next page for bibliographical information).

### General Works

Already mentioned are Majul's *Muslims in the Philippines* (1973) and

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\*This situation applies also to other "unhispanized Filipinos besides the Moros of course. Indeed there are at least three kinds of Filipinos in Philippine history deserving the designation national": 1) those Filipinos whose political and cultural development occurred in interaction with Spanish colonial influences, 2) those Filipinos whose political and cultural development reflect the impact of Islamization, and 3) those Filipinos — we might call them *indigenes* — who have adhered their lifestyle, customs, values, and worldview more or less to the ways of their unhispanized and unislamized ancestors. The first group is well enough covered in history texts, the second and the third groups are not covered nearly well enough.

Gowing's *Muslim Filipinos — Heritage and Horizon* (1979). The first gives a richly detailed account of the political history of the Moros down to the end of the 19th Century. The second provides a less detailed summary of general Moro history but emphasizes the 20th Century and includes a reconnaissance of Moro cultural features. Gowing's *Mandate in Moroland* (1977) picks up Moro history where Majul leaves off, and deals with developments during the first twenty years of the American regime. Samuel Tan's *The Filipino Muslim Armed Struggle 1900-1972* (1977) describes the resistance of Moro groups against the forces of change impinging upon them in this century. One very important work which regrettably is not readily available in the Philippines is the as yet unpublished Ph.D. dissertation of Ralph Thomas, *Muslim But Filipino: The Integration of Philippine Muslims, 1917-1946* (1971) which is a splendid account of Manila policies and Moro political developments in the period between the enactment of the Jones Law, toward Philippine independence and the inauguration of the Republic in 1946.

Two books of essays currently on the market also provide a useful overview of Moro history and culture: One is Gowing and McAmis (eds.) *The Muslim Filipinos: Their History, Society and Contemporary Problems* (1974) which brings together representative essays by 21 leading Filipino and foreign scholars in Moro studies. *Choice* magazine in a review of the book said: "The articles are *basic* and as relevant today as they were when first printed." The second collection of essays is Nagasura Madale's recently published *The Muslim Filipinos: A Book of Readings* (1981) which incorporates 17 essays by 11 leading Filipino and foreign scholars, five of whom are also represented in the previous book. Both of these collected essays include

helpful bibliographies.

A book which analyzes the contemporary history of the Moros and the causes of the current fighting in Mindanao and Sulu is T. J. S. George, *Revolt in Mindanao: The Rise of Islam in Philippine Politics* (1980). Alunan Glang's earlier analysis *Muslim Secession or Integration?* (1969) is valuable and still available.

### Group Studies

In addition to general works on Moro history and culture, there are a number of books readily available on different Muslim Filipino groups, mainly anthropological or sociological studies, particularly valuable for ethnohistory. Mamitua Saber and Abdullah Madale (eds.) *The Maranao* (1975) is a collection of essays by different writers (including the editors) on the Maranao Muslims of the Lake Lanao region. Juanito Bruno's *The Social World of the Tausug* (1973) is a fine and detailed study in culture and education. Thomas Kiefer's *The Tausug: Violence and Law in a Philippine Moslem Society* (1972) is not generally available in Philippine bookstores but can be secured from its publisher in the U.S.A. Eric Casino's *The Jama Mapun* (1976) is an analysis of social change in a Sama Muslim society. If you could shake copies loose from the author, Muhammad Kurais II, his privately printed *The History of Tawi-Tawi and Its People* (1979) contains a good deal of valuable information about the history and culture of the Sama people of southern Sulu. Andrew Sherfan's *The Yakans of Basilan Island* (1976) likewise provides information about one of the smaller Moro groups.

Perhaps this is the place to mention the availability of two volumes of the "Land and People" series published by the Presidential Commission for Rehabilitation and Development of the Southern Philippines. One is called

*Haylaya* (1980) and focuses on the peoples (Yakan, Tausug, Sama, Bajau and others) of Region IX, Western Mindanao. The other is called *Darangen* (1980) and focuses on the Maguindanao and Maranao peoples of Region XII Central Mindanao. Both books offer a wealth of historical and ethnographic information written in a popular style and nicely illustrated.

### Other Materials

Fortunately there are other sorts of materials, besides scholarly and popular treatises, to assist the teacher of Muslim Filipino history. Alfredo Tiamson's *The Muslim Filipinos: An Annotated Bibliography* (1979) is a very important and useful guide to what has been produced on the Moros with a tropical index being one of its bonuses. Among the journals which have carried major articles on Moro history and culture, and for which back issues are available, are:

- Asian Studies* (three issues per year from 1964 through the 1970's, published by the Asian Center, University of the Philippines).
- Dansalan Quarterly* (four times per year since October 1979)
- Kinaadman* (a yearly publication begun in 1979)
- Mindanao Journal* (appearing more or less quarterly since mid-1974)
- Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society* (begun in 1973)
- Philippine Studies* (a quarterly published since 1952)
- Solidarity* (a bimonthly publication of the 1960's and 1970's)
- Sulu Studies* (four yearly issues produced in the early 1970's)

There are two quite useful ethnographic maps available which locate the different Moro groups (among other Filipino groups.) *The Filipino People*

(1974) was compiled by Robert B. Fox and Elizabeth H. Flory; and *A Map of Preliterate and Non-Christian Minorities of the Philippines* (1974) was published with a descriptive article by Rosa Tenazas and L. L. Ramas in the *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*.

The present writer is not aware of audio visual materials on the Moros which are readily and widely available other than the 99-frame slide set/film strip (with cassette and texts in English, Cebuano and Tagalog) entitled *The Muslims of the Philippines* (1980) which was produced by the Dansalan Research Center. The 10 volume *Filipino Heritage* referred to above is abundantly illustrated, including the articles on the Moros, and hence provides a rich source of visual as well as narrative instruction.

There are few if any materials on the Moros developed for use with secondary and elementary school children — a serious deficiency indeed. In fact, the whole field of Moro studies at all levels in Muslim Filipino history can be stimulated, as it ought to be, then possibly it will inspire an increasing number of teachers and others to develop even better and more useful materials in that field than are presently available.

### Accommodating Moro History Instruction

The writer has no special wisdom to offer on what must be done to accommodate instruction in Moro history in the curricula of our tertiary schools. It is true, however, that "when there is a will, there is a way." If the history of Muslim Filipinos is seen as a subject which *must* be included in the curriculum, then it will be. Teachers could, if they saw its importance, include material and/or offer special courses on Moro history. This goes for the other disciplines, too. Moro materia-

can easily be included, and ought to be included, in courses on Philippine anthropology and sociology, as well as literature and the arts — and in fact, they are probably more often included in these fields than in the field of history (but that's another untested hypothesis!). The crucial factor is the disposition. If once there may have been, there can now be no excuse that instructional materials are lacking.

The third National Muslim-Christian Dialogue held in Tagaytay City in late July 1978 made the following recommendations among others:

We recommend that specific strategies be devised for countering the persistent and deeply-rooted negative and distorted image of Muslim Filipinos in the minds of the Christian population of the nation. These strategies will include better dissemination of available publications on Muslim culture prepared by reliable Muslim and Christian writers; inclusion in school curricula, at all levels, of materials on Muslim Filipino history and culture; revision of popular textbooks reflecting the negative "Moro image"; appointment of a qualified Muslim to the Textbook Board and to the Philippine Historical Commission; the provision in teacher training courses of instruction about the available resources and current scholarship on the Muslim Filipinos; and the devising of guidelines for mass media and other channels of public communication on how to handle constructively information and news about Muslim Filipinos.

This recommendation was made in the context of the agony of the conflict then raging in the southern Philippines. The conflict has not yet ended. In 1978, the above recommendation was a clarion call to the educational authorities and to the teachers in our schools, among others, to do their part to bring about a new day in Muslim-Christian

relations in this land. That call still needs to be sounded, to be heard and to be acted upon.

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## ***pssc activities***

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### **PSSC Forum Series Takes Off**

The *PSSC Forum Series* formally took off the ground on July 21, 1984. Academicians and other professionals from the government and the private sectors together with some parliamentarians attended the inaugural session.

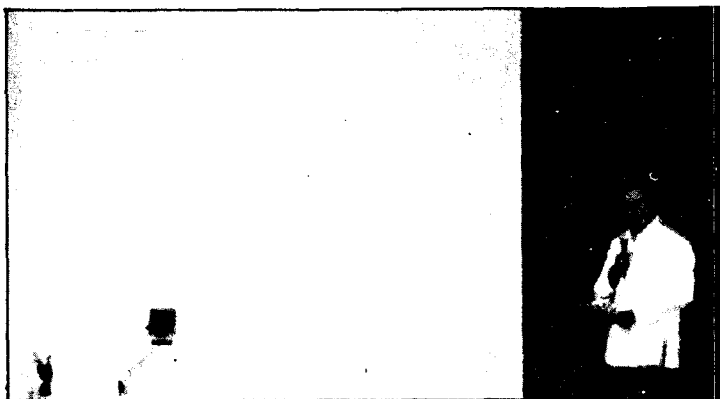
As a starter, *Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas* read the "Report on a Survey of Opinions of the Membership of the Philippine Economic Society (PES) on the Current Economic Crisis." Dr. Mangahas chaired the PES ad hoc Survey Committee which prepared the report.

On September 15, the second forum featured the "Recommendations for Policy Formulation and Proposals for Social Change." The paper was the product of the concerted efforts of the *ad hoc* Task Force which was created during the Special Midyear Council Meeting. *Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero*, PSSC Chairman, read the report. The paper shall be submitted to the Batasang Pambansa as well as to other civic organizations working on specific areas of interest.

*Dr. Burton T. Oñate* presented his paper entitled "Information Control and Corruption Economics" for the 3rd PSSC Forum Series held on October 15. He emphasized the need for independence, objectivity and integrity in generating information.

After each paper presentation, the discussants from the government, private and academic sectors gave their reactions. This was followed by an open forum and the speaker's response and finally, cocktails.

The series shall resume in January 1985 and every month thereafter. Among those slated for next year are *Dr. Bonifacio S. Salamanca's* "Philippine History in the Educational System:



Myth or Reality?"; the Philippine Geographical Society's "Environmental Protection and Utilization of Natural Resources"; Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez's "Ten Years of Bilingual Education (1974-1984): Towards an Assessment"; and Fr. Joaquin Bernas' "Church and State: The Church as a Force for Change."

\* \* \*

### PSSC Conducts Special Midyear Meeting

On July 21, 1984 the PSSC regular and associate members gathered together for the *Special Midyear Council Meeting* held at the PSSC Center Seminar Room.

*Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero*, incumbent chairman of the PSSC Executive Board,

reported on the Council's activities during the first half of the year with particular focus on the various programs and plans of the different committees. She also expressed hope that the Council, through the collective effort of its members, may attain its objectives.

Another highlight of the meeting was the presentation of the recommendations for policy formulation by each of the member associations. Inasmuch as these recommendations overlapped, the Council created an *ad hoc* Task Force chaired by *Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias*.

The initial functions of the Task Force were to categorize and prioritize these recommendations for submission to the policy-making body and specific interest groups.

The Council also mandated the Task Force to monitor and follow-up action on all the recommendations submitted.

Starting this year, the Council shall regularly hold its midyear meeting.



*The 1984 Special Midyear Council Meeting in progress. Shown in photo are (from left to right): Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicut, Mr. Cesar P. Macuja, Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero, Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad and Dr. Domingo C. Salita.*

### KJ Method Proponent Lectures at PSSC

*Prof. Jiro Kawakita*, 1984 Ramon Magsaysay Awards Foundation (RMAF) awardee for International Understanding gave a lecture with film showing on his experiences in the Himalayas.

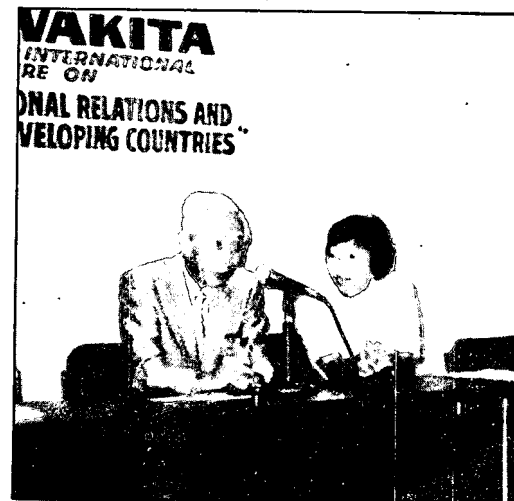
Prof. Kawakita is a veteran ethnogeographer who, in the course of his research in the Himalayas, developed what is now called the KJ method (named in his honor).

Dr. Perla Q. Makil of the RMAF explained further that in using the KJ method, the researcher has no preconceptions and presumptions on how the data shall be organized. In effect,

the researcher shall allow the data to speak for themselves and in the final analysis, every datum becomes useful.

Through the KJ method, Prof. Kawakita developed a ropeway transport system which was able to supply the remote Nepalese villagers with potable water. The information analysis system he developed was patented and is being used by various Japanese corporations for business planning.

The KJ method however, is not as simple as it may seem. According to Prof. Kawakita, "So many people may not understand this methodology without the enlightenment of training." For this purpose, he established the Kawakita Research Institute in Kyoto, Japan.



*Prof. Jiro Kawakita with Dr. Perla Q. Makil.*

## newsbriefs

The *Social Science Documentation Centre (SSDC)* of the Indian Council of Social Science Research received the first biennial Kalia Award in recognition of its innovative work in the field of social sciences.

The Kalia award was constituted by the Government of India Librarians Association. Vice-President Shri Hidayatullah of India presented the award to SSDC in a ceremony held on July 7, 1984.

\* \* \*

In line with the celebration of the *National Science and Technology Week* from July 9-13, 1984, the Diliman Science Community conducted exhibits, symposiums and film and slide presentations. All activities were in keeping with the theme "Social Sciences in the '80s: Towards a Social Science for the People."

Several units converged at the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy for the week-long exhibits. These included the Asian Center, Institute of Social Work and Community Development, School of Economics, College of Public Administration, College of Education, Institute of Mass Communication, Computer Center, Law Center, Statistical Center, and the Philippine Social Science Council.

In the afternoon of July 9, symposium on "The Contributions of the Social Sciences to Science and Technology in the Philippines" took place at the UP Faculty Center Conference Hall. Dr. Alfredo V. Lagmay and Dr. Serafin D. Talisayon, served as speakers. The discussants were Dr. Marino M. Mena and Dr. Elpidio Sta. Romana. Dr. Manuel F. Bonifacio acted as moderator.

The Department of Sociology and the Third World Studies Center sponsored the slide and film presentations on July 11.

The three other science communities — Bicutan, Ermita and Los Baños — simultaneously celebrated the occasion in their respective units. The over-all theme for this year's celebration is "Towards a Stronger Science Community."

\* \* \*

On July 13, 1984 the *Linguistic Society of the Philippines (LSP)* elected its new set of officers for 1984-85. The roster of new officers include the following: President — Bonifacio P. Sibayan; Vice-President — Ponciano B. P. Pineda; Treasurer — Fe T. Otañes; Board Members — David Ohlson, Emy Pascasio, Edilberto Dagot, Nelly Cubar, Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista; and Executive Secretary — Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC.

\* \* \*

Dr. Chandra Muzaffar, President of ALIRAN, delivered a lecture on "The Politics of Unity and Disunity in Malaysia" on September 26, 1984 at the UP Asian Center.

The lecture was sponsored by the UP Institute of Islamic Studies and the Committee on Muslim-Christian Dialogue (CMCD).

\* \* \*

The *UP Institute of Industrial Relations* in collaboration with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), the Philippine Industrial Relations Society (PIRS), and the International Labor Organization (ILO) held a national conference on Philippine Industrial Relations on October 5-6, 1984 at the Asian Institute of Tourism, UP Diliman, Quezon City. Representatives of management, labor, government and the academe participated in the two-day seminar.

The conference was an attempt to:

1. assess the present state of the art of the practice and teaching of industrial relations in the Philippines;
2. delineate priority areas for research in industrial relations for the latter half of the '80s; and
3. identify alternative industrial relations patterns or approaches to the existing industrial relations system.

After the paper presentation, the participants split into four workshop groups for a more extensive discussion. The groups came up with the following:

1. a research agenda for industrial relations for the latter half of the '80s;
2. alternative options to present industrial relations patterns;
3. suggestions to improve the curricula and educational program for the study of industrial relations; and
4. policy recommendations for legislative action.

\* \* \*

On October 19-20, the *UP Law Center* conducted a symposium on "The Revised Rules on Criminal Procedure." The Philippine Association of Law Professors (PALP) and the Philippine Association of Law Schools co-sponsored the activity.

Supreme Court Associate Justice Claudio Teehankee, Chairman of the Supreme Court Committee on the Revision of the Rules of Court, key-noted the event. Justices Venicio Escolin, Conrado Vasquez and Manuel Pamaran as well as Judges Bernardo Pardo and J. Cesar Sangco, and Prof. Jose Feria, all members of the Committee, led the discussion.

The panel of reactors, representing the judges, fiscals and practitioners consisted of Judges Ricardo Francisco and Alfredo Benipayo, Chief State Prosecutor Artemio Tuquero, Dean Fortunato Gupit, Jr., and Lawyer Antonio Coronel, Atty. Casiano O. Flores, Head of the Division of Con-

tinuing Legal Education acted as moderator.

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The *Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino* (National Association of Filipino Psychology) held the *ika-10 Pambansang Kumperensya sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino* (10th National Conference on Filipino Psychology) on October 24-27 at the UP Faculty Center Conference Hall. The theme of this year's conference is *Ang Pamilya sa Lipunang Pilipino* (The Family in Philippine Society).

The objectives of the conference include the following:

1. to examine the concept of the Filipino family in the Philippine setting; 2. to determine the factors influencing the changing structure of contemporary Filipino family; 3. to analyze the role of the Filipino family in rural development; 4. to focus on contemporary problems of the Filipino family; and 5. to suggest new approaches for understanding the Filipino family.

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The *Multi-Sectoral Council on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders* (MULTICON) sponsored its first National Convention entitled "Toward a Progressive Correctional System." It took place on October 25-26 at the UP College of Law and on October 27 at the New Bilibid Prison in Muntinlupa.

Several officials addressed the convention namely, MP Teodulo Natividad, Brig. Gen. Vicente E. Eduardo (Ret.), Brig. Gen. David A. Laquian, Rev. Joel Bon Tabada, Atty. Winefreda Geonzon, Dr. Salvador P. Lopez, Atty. Benjamin Martinez, Administrator Cleto B. Señoren, Director Ester de Jesus-Amor, Dean Bartolome S. Carole, Commissioner Cicero C. Campos, Msgr. Ernesto A. Espiridion, and Mr. Venancio Jo Tesoro.

NAPOLCOM Asst. Commissioner Narciso Robles coordinated the convention.

MULTICON is composed of 18 governmental and non-governmental institutions engaged in certain aspects of law-enforcement, corrections and the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. UP Law Center Director Florida Ruth P. Romero is MULTICON President.

\*\*\*

The Gowing Memorial Research Center (GMRC) staff recently conducted an evaluation of the Dansalan Extension Services (DES) programs on Adult Education, Community Organization and Cooperatives, Agricultural Extension, and Health/Nutrition. The Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid, Bonn, Germany financed these programs.

The Center's research staff has also completed an Intensive Community Study of Tugaya, Lanao del Sur, to determine the kind of development assistance needed by the municipality. This project was funded by the Ministry of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Minorities, formerly Ministry of Muslim Affairs.

At present, the Center's staff are conducting a study on the literacy graduates of the Adult Education program to ascertain their grade levels and to assess if some of them lapse back to illiteracy. The program envisions its graduates to be at least in the grade IV level of the standard elementary education.

\*\*\*

The 10th Annual Summer Session on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures and the First International Summer Institute for Islamic Studies were conducted at the GMRC.

The one-month summer session on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures aimed to

improve the knowledge of the participants concerning the culture, history and contemporary problems of the Muslims in Southern Philippines. The three-month Institute of Islamic Studies, on the other hand, was designed especially for participants from the Philippines and other countries who are living or preparing to live in predominantly Muslim societies.

\*\*\*

Five of the six research interns under the GMRC Research Internship Training Program (RITP) completed their M.A. degrees in Anthropology. They are Abdulsiddik A. Abbahil, Jaime T. Dumarpa, Jr., Labi Hadji Sarip, Mactar I. Matuan, and Jumdanan J. Sandangan.

Mr. Dumarpa and Ms. Sarip both received supplementary financial assistance from the PSSC Discretionary Research Awards Program for the completion of their theses.

Incidentally, Mr. Matuan was appointed by the Dansalan College Foundation Board of Trustees as the new Director of the GMRC for a term of three years. As a consequence, Mr. Dumarpa now acts as the Senior Research Officer while Fr. Michael Diamond serves as the Consultant on Muslim-Christian Relations.

\*\*\*

In conjunction with the celebration of the 125th Anniversary of the Ateneo de Manila University, the Ateneo School of Arts and Sciences conducted a series of symposiums on September 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 12, 1984. The papers presented were in line with the theme, "The Philippines After 1972: A Multidisciplinary Perspective."

The subject areas tackled during the series include the following: 1. perspective on problems of debt and poverty; 2. developing science and technology for the Philippines; 3. Philippine litera-

ture and drama; 4. the crisis of leadership; 5. reflections on power and justice; and 6. people, law and politics.

Other units of the university also prepared their own activities within this year for the occasion.

\* \* \*

The 7th National Population Welfare Congress took place at the PSSC Center on November 23, 1984. The theme for this year is "Population and Regional Development Planning."

The thrust of this year's congress was to assess and to devise strategies through which the population dimension may be integrated into the various development plans and programs in the regions.

In this light, the four papers presented were as follows: "The Impact of the Bicol River Basin Development Program on the Population of the Bicol Region" by Director Carmelo Villacorta, "Population and Development Integration in Project Development: The Case of the Panay Unified Services for Health (PUSH) Project in Western Visayas" by Governor Conrado Norada; "The Central Visayas Regional Project: Its Implications in Population Development Planning" by Director Rey Crystal; and "Population, Development and the Balanced Agro-Industrial Development Strategy (BAIDS): Regional Perspectives in Northern Mindanao" by Governor Carlos Fortich.

PCF President and Executive Director Conrado L. Lorenzo delivered the welcome remarks while NEDA Deputy Director General Ramon Cardeñas keyed the event.

The UP Population Institute, the Population Center Foundation and the Commission on Population sponsored the Congress.

Incidentally, POPCOM and the UP Demographic Research and Development Foundation co-published the *Philippine Population Journal* which

will be launched this month. It will come out quarterly and will include original papers, reviews, documents, lectures and major book reviews of scientific interest to readers both here and abroad. The maiden issue will be given free but subsequent issues will be sold at cost to readers.

For information on subscription, contribution and advertising, please contact the Philippine Population Journal, Demographic Research and Development Foundation, Inc. P.O. Box 479, Padre Faura, Manila; Tels.: 504389 and 594904.

\* \* \*

The *Philippine Historical Association (PHA)* concluded its two-day conference last December 4, 1984 at the National Library Auditorium. The speakers talked on the different dimensions of the current economic crisis.

Dr. Rosario M. Cortes of the UP Department of History currently serves as the PHA President.

\* \* \*

On December 8, 1984, the *Philippine Economic Society (PES)* held its 21st Annual Meeting at the Philippine International Convention Center with the Theme "The Imperatives of Sustained National Development: The National Economic Recovery Program."

The discussion focused on the "Updated Philippine Development Plan, 1984-87" which was presented by Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr., Minister of Economic Planning, NEDA Director-General and former PSSC Chairman.

Former Minister Gerardo P. Sicat served as guest speaker. His paper was entitled "A Historical and Current Perspective of Philippine Economic Problems."

\* \* \*

The *Sixth National Conference on Local National History* took place at

the Philippine Social Science Center on December 11-14, 1984. It focused on the different aspects of Philippine economic history. It also attempted to link history's local aspects with the changing national reality in order to make Filipinos understand more comprehensively their interconnections, dynamism and continuing interactions.

The concurrent panel discussions held were guided by the following sections: 1. main economic trends of the historic period: pre-colonial to contemporary; 2. general history of different economic sectors; 3. basic features of historical systems of production; 4. forms and nature of property and enterprises; 5. history of various institutions, economic groups and classes; 6. ethnic factors in economic life; 7. economic geography; 8. historical demography; 9. the role of labor in the economy; 10. state/administration and development; 11. the place of economic history in Philippine historiography; 12. special topics; and 13. roundtable discussion on traditional culture and "modernization."

Aside from historians, scholars and practitioners from other fields participated in the conference, thus allowing for a multidisciplinary discussion of the issues.

## social scientists on the move

*Domingo C. Salita*, Professor at the UP Department of Geography and PSSC Executive Board member, was conferred the Distinguished Service Award by the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP).

It was during his term as Chairman (1978-1981) that the NRCP initiated the preparation of the Philippine Science Encyclopedia through the existing scientific divisions. It was also during his administration that the completion in the construction of the NRCP Administration Building was accomplished.

The award was conferred by the NRCP during the National Science Technology Week in July.

\*\*\*

*Rosemarie M. Aquino*, Executive Director of the Research Center of the De La Salle University shall be based in U.S.A. until June 1985 to avail of a one-year Mason Fellowship Program at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. The award program is sponsored by the Ford Foundation.

\*\*\*

*Luz L. Rodriguez* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development was in Canada from July 1 to August 15 to attend the XXIIInd International Congress of Schools of Social Work and the International Conference on Social Development (ICSD), and to participate in the Canadian Study Programme.

Her paper on social work education in the University of the Philippines, which was co-authored by *Thelma Lee-Mendoza*, was presented in the Congress.

\*\*\*

*Evelina M. Pangalanan* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Com-

munity Development travelled to the U.S.A. and Canada to take part in social work activities. Her stint lasted from July 1 to August 15.

\*\*\*

*Sofronio V. Amante* of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations attended the seminar on Labor Statistics under the auspices of the Colombo Plan. The seminar was held in Tokyo, Japan from July 5 to August 18.

\*\*\*

*Thelma Lee-Mendoza* and *Esther C. Viloria* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development participated in the International Seminar on Social Work at Hunter College in New York, U.S.A. The activity was held from July 22 to 29.

Afterwards, they attended the XXIIInd International Congress of Schools of Social Work (CSSW) held in Montreal, Canada from August 1 to 4. Prof. Mendoza presented a paper on "Relating Social Work Education to the Survival and Development Needs of the People: The University of the Philippines' Experience."

In Montreal, Prof. Mendoza also attended the 22nd International Conference on Social Welfare from August 5 to 11, and participated in the International Welfare Seminar held at McGill University from August 14 to 26. She also availed of a six-week study grant from the Canadian International Development Agency.

On the other hand, Professor Viloria stayed in Canada until August 31 also to participate in a Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Exchange Program.

\*\*\*

*Editha V. Maslang* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community

Development attended a special course on Urbanization in Developing Countries at the Universiti Sains in Malaysia. It was held from July 22 to August 18.

\*\*\*

*Loretta Makasiar Sicat*, President of the Philippine Political Science (PPSA), Professor at the UP Department of Political Science and PSSC Executive Director, read a paper at the Inaugural Meeting of the Asian-Pacific Political Science Association held in Pattaya, Thailand from July 27 to 31. She was subsequently elected as a vice-president of the newly-organized regional association.

*Dean Wilfrido V. Villacorta* (De La Salle University) and *Prof. Shirley C. Advincula* (Ateneo de Manila University), PPSA Vice-President and Executive Secretary respectively, were also participants in the meeting.

\*\*\*

*Gabriel U. Iglesias* of the UP College of Public Administration travelled to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore to contact writers for the Comparative Election Study of the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA). The EROPA case study is funded by the Asia Foundation.

During his stay in Thailand, Dr. Iglesias also attended the inaugural meeting of the Asia-Pacific Political Science Association held in Pattaya.

Dr. Iglesias' trip lasted from July 27 to August 7.

\*\*\*

*Mercedes B. Concepcion*, Dean of the UP Population Institute, joined the Philippine delegation to the International Conference on Population held in Mexico from August 4 to 15. The conference was organized by the United Nations and the Mexican Government.

\*\*\*

*Romeo B. Ocampo* of the UP College of Public Administration represented his college in the seminar on Planning Financing and Managing Growth held in Bangkok, Thailand from August 5 to 11. He also presented a paper in the said seminar.

\*\*\*

*Josefa M. Saniel* of the UP Asian Center participated in the workshop on "Economic Change on National Security in ASEAN Countries" held in Singapore from August 9 to 14.

\*\*\*

*Carol de Raedt*, Assistant Professor at the UP Baguio, enplaned to Hawaii to present a paper at the Conference on Ethnic Identity and Resource Control in Southeast Asia. She also availed of a dissertation writing fellowship at the Environment and Policy Institute (EAPI) and conducted library research at the University of Washington.

Carol de Raedt was in Hawaii from August 12 to September 30.

\*\*\*

*Ledivina V. Cariño*, Dean of the UP College of Public Administration, left for Hawaii last August 18 to serve as a visiting professor in Political Science at the University of Hawaii. She will be teaching in Hawaii until June 30, 1985.

\*\*\*

*Rosario M. Cortes* and *Aurora R. Lim* attended the International Conference on Thai Studies at the Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand. The activity was held from August 21 to 31.

Dr. Cortes is a Professor at the UP Department of History, while Lim is an Associate Professor at the UP Asian Center.

\*\*\*

*Carolina G. Hernandez* of the UP Department of Political Science participated as a discussant in the workshop on "Economic Change on National Security in ASEAN Countries." It was held in Bangkok, Thailand from August 22 to 26.

Afterwards, she travelled to Bali, Indonesia to attend a meeting of ASEAN institutes on International/Strategic/Security Studies. She stayed there from September 2 to 6.

\*\*\*

*Leslie E. Bauzon*, Dean of the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, enplaned to Washington, D.C. to attend the 13th International Conference on the Unity of Sciences. After the conference, he met with officials of certain American funding agencies to explore chances of establishing and tapping support for the College.

Dr. Bauzon was in Washington from September 1 to 14. He is the immediate past chairman of the PSSC Executive Board.

\*\*\*

*Raul R. Ingles* of the UP Institute of Mass Communication joined a workshop on communication held in Honolulu, Hawaii. The workshop lasted from September 1 to 16.

\*\*\*

*Alexander R. Magno*, Assistant Professor of the UP Department of Political Science attended a seminar on Social Transformation in Developing Societies sponsored by the Pacific-Asia Resources Center. The activity was held in Tokyo, Japan from September 20 to 23.

\*\*\*

*Karina C. David* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development attended the second part of the Workshop on Methods and Media in Community Participation from September 26 to October 9 held at the Labrador Institute in Newfoundland, Canada.

Prof. David participated in the workshop as a member of the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation Advisory Group.

\*\*\*

*Marie E. Aganon*, Professor of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations enplaned to Tokyo, Japan as a recipient of a Colombo Plan Scholarship grant which enabled her to participate in a six-week seminar on Employment Production.

The seminar lasted from September 6 to October 15.

\*\*\*

*Violeta E. Encarnacion*, Librarian of the UP Asian Center enplaned to Australia to accept an appointment as a Trainee of the Bibliographic Information on Southeast Asia (BISA) Project at the University of Sidney.

The training program will last from October 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985.

\*\*\*

*Flerida Ruth Romero* of the UP law Center attended the Asian Conference on Women's Educational Congress in Hongkong from October 1 to 7, and presented a paper on the status of women in the Philippines. The conference was sponsored by the United Board in Hongkong.

Afterwards, Atty. Romero participated in the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia which lasted from November 10 to 17.

\*\*\*

*Elena M. Panganiban*, Assistant Professor of the UP College of Public Administration travelled to Japan from October 2 to 7, to represent the LGC (UP-CPA Local Government Center) in the International Seminar on Information Systems for Urban and Regional Planning. The United Nations Centre for Regional Development and the Kawasaki City Government sponsored the event.

\* \* \*

*Elizabeth P. Marcelino* of the UP Department of Psychology and *Milagros R. Espinas* of the UP Asian Center visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and met with various women groups in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City upon the invitation of the Vietnam Women's Union.

Espinas stayed in Vietnam from October 9 to 26, while Marcelino remained there from October 9 to November 2.

\* \* \*

*Alejandro N. Herrin* of the UP School of Economics left the country last October 10 to attend the Inter-country Meeting of the ASEAN Population Project and Integration of Population and Development at Penang, Malaysia. He also went to Tokyo, Japan to attend a meeting for a multi-disciplinary research project on ASEAN and Japan.

Dr. Herrin's stint lasted until November 3.

\* \* \*

*Alberto P. Capati* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries served as resource person in a training program for Industrial Extension Officers held in Malaysia from October 11 to November 18.

\* \* \*

*Merlin M. Magallona* of the UP College of Law delivered a discussion paper at the 12th Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Athens, Greece. He thereafter enplaned to Tokyo, Japan to discuss possible collaboration of the International Studies of the Philippines (ISIP) with Keio University.

The trip lasted from October 12 to 24.

\* \* \*

*Luzviminda G. Tancangco*, Assistant Professor of the UP College of Public Administration, travelled to Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka from October 13 to 31, to confer with the officials of these countries with regard to the forthcoming Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) Conference/Workshop to be held in Manila in 1985.

\* \* \*

*Mila A. Reforma*, Assistant Professor of the UP College of Public Administration, likewise travelled to Korea, Japan and Taiwan to discuss with the officials of these countries their respective participation in the forthcoming EROPA Conference/Workshop.

\* \* \*

*Adolfo M. de Guzman* of the UP Statistical Center attended a workshop on "Time Series and Its Applications" held at the National University of Singapore from October 23 to 27.

\* \* \*

*Sonia T. Aquino* of the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries enplaned to Japan to serve as consultant for the Asian Sub-regional Tripartite Workshop on Training for the Improvement of Working Conditions in Small-Scale

Enterprises in ASEAN Countries.

He stayed in Japan from October 21 to 31.

\* \* \*

*Eufronio Abaya* (UP Department of Anthropology), *Angelita B. Balanon* (UP Department of History), *Consuelo J. Paz* (UP Department of Linguistics), and *Elizabeth R. Ventura* (UP Department of Psychology) attended a 10-day seminar workshop on Development Proposals for Research into Social and Economic Aspects of the Control of Tropical Diseases in Chulalongkorn University, in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop, which lasted from October 22 to November 2, was organized by the World Health Organization (WHO).

\* \* \*

*Alfredo V. Lagmay*, Professor of the UP Department of Psychology was conferred the 1984 Distinguished Service Award by the Association for Anthropological Diplomacy, Politics, and Society, and the Association of Third World Anthropologists, for his most outstanding contribution to scholarship and public service.

The award was given during the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association held in Denver, Colorado from November 15 to 18.

Other awardees were Professors Emerituaora DuBois and George D. Spindler of Harvard University and Stanford University, respectively.

Moreover, Dr. Lagmay was recently chosen as President-Elect of the Division of Psychology and National Development of the International Association of Applied Psychology. His term of office starts in 1986.

\* \* \*

*Carmen A. Abubakar*, Associate Professor of the UP Institute of Islamic

Studies attended a consultation on "Religion and Development" held in Hongkong from November 18 to 23 under the sponsorship of the Christian Conference of Asia.

\* \* \*

Aurora P. Lim, Associate Professor of the UP Asian Center left for Indonesia last November 19 to undertake research work under the ASEAN Teaching and Research Fellowship Grant.

Prof. Lim will be based in Indonesia until April 18, 1985.

\* \* \*

Elmer M. Ferrer, Assistant Professor of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD) attended the Annual Conference of the Australian Association for Research in Education held in Perth, Australia from November 20 to 26.

\* \* \*

Angelito G. Manalili, Assistant Professor of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development enplaned to Nagoya, Japan to attend the (UNCRD) First Training Seminar in Local Social Development Planning.

The seminar will last from November 26 to December 11.

\* \* \*

Ma. Virginia Sinay-Aguilar, former coordinator of Research and Publications of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations is presently in Netherlands to pursue a Masters Course in Development at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, for the academic year 1984-85.

The scholarship was granted by the Government of Netherlands.

Republic of the Philippines  
BUREAU OF POSTS  
Manila

SWORN STATEMENT

The undersigned, PAULITA P. RODRIGUEZ, editor/managing editor/business manager/publisher of PSSC Social Science Information (title of publication), published quarterly (frequency of issue), in English (language in which printed) at PSSC Center, DMMA, Diliman, Q.C. (office of publication), after having taken and sworn to in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc. which is required by Act 2582, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201.

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Managing Editor Sylvia I. Tan - do -  
Business Manager - do -  
Owner Phil. Social Science Council, Inc. - do -  
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Paulita P. Rodriguez  
(Signature)

(Title Designation)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 20<sup>th</sup> day of Nov, 19 84, at Quezon City, the affiant exhibiting his/her Residence Certificate No. 81099420 issued on 2 March 84 at Quezon City.

Donaldo C. S. ALITA  
(Officer Administering Oath)

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## announcements

### PSS National Convention Set

The Philippine Sociological Society (PSS) announces the holding of the *1985 PSS National Convention* at Xavier University on January 4-5, 1985. Papers to be presented shall revolve around the theme "Coping with Crises: The Filipino in the Mid-'80s."

The proposed topics for panel presentation and the suggested panel coordinators include the following: 1. Christian-Muslim Relations and Ethnic Minorities (Mindanao Coordinators); 2. The Labor Scene: Industrial, Agricultural, Overseas, Migrant and Women Workers (Fe R. Arcinas, Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga); 3. Multi-national Corporations, Agribusiness and Rural Households (Ed Tadem, Eliseo Ponce); 4. Social Movements and Church-State Relations (Cynthia Bautista, Teresita Angeles); 5. Participatory Research: Sharing of Approaches (Henedina Abad, Rachel Polestico). Other panels may be included depending on the number of interested contributors.

Deadline of submission of preliminary drafts to the panel coordinators is on November 15, 1984. Final papers must be submitted to the Conference Secretariat on December 7, 1984.

The convention is open to social scientists, students and other interested parties.

Please address communications to either of the following:

(for Luzon)

Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero

PSS President

Institute of Social Work and Community Development

University of the Philippines

Diliman, Quezon City

(Tel. No. 978438)

(for Visayas and Mindanao)  
Dr. Antonio J. Ledesma, S.J.  
PSS Vice-President and Convention  
Chairman  
College of Agriculture  
Xavier University  
Cagayan de Oro City  
(Tel. No. 3133 or 4881)

\*\*\*

### 5th PSA Inter-Congress Scheduled in February

The *5th Inter-Congress of the Pacific Science Association* shall be held on February 3-7, 1985 at the Manila Hotel.

The Congress theme is "Transportation and Communication in the Pacific Basin."

The sessions shall be on the following aspects: 1. health and environmental aspects; 2. geographical aspects; 3. social, psychological and cultural aspects; 4. economic-political aspects; 5. energy aspects; 6. innovation and technological aspects; and 7. planning and management aspects.

Abstracts should be sent to the Scientific Programme Committee headed by Prof. Ofelia R. Angangco of the UP Department of Sociology, Diliman, Quezon City.

For more information, please contact the National Research Council of the Philippines, Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila.

\*\*\*

### First Philippine Studies Congress Slated

A newly organized group, the Philippine Studies Association of the Philippines shall hold its *First Philippine Studies Congress* on February 13-17, 1985 at the Philippine Social Science Center, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.

For more details, please contact Dr.

Vivencio R. Jose of the UP Graduate School or Prof. Ofelia R. Angangco of the UP Department of Sociology, Diliman, Quezon City.

\*\*\*

### Second International Institute for Islamic Studies Opens

The Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center (PGMRC) in collaboration with the Prelature of Marawi invites Christian church workers, Muslims and persons of other faiths and vocations to participate in the *Second International Summer Institute for Islamic Studies*.

The course which spans over a period of three months from May 13 to August 3, 1985 is designed for professional church workers presently engaged in or preparing for ministries in countries where Muslim peoples and culture predominate. Venue shall be provided by the GMRC, Dansalan College Foundation, Marawi City, Lanao del Sur, Philippines.

Internationally renowned specialists in Islam who were trained in Europe and the US as well as specialists resident in the Philippines who have likewise completed special studies in Islam in Europe shall serve as instructors.

The three-fold objectives of the Institute include the following:

1. to contribute to the formal academic preparations of participants with the end in view of improving their awareness of the issues in Muslim-Christian relations and heightening their sensitivity to Muslim cultures and customs;

2. to engage in theological and spiritual reflection on the meaning of Muslim-Christian encounter and the role of dialogue; and

3. to provide opportunities for instructive exposure to Muslim life and worship in the Lanao environment,

including meeting with and learning from religious and civic segments of Muslim Filipino society.

Each enrollee shall be charged \$500 for board and lodging excluding travel and books. Selected participants may avail of scholarships for board, lodging and tuition. Letters of application for admission must include \$25 which will be applied towards tuition.

For inquiries, please contact:

Fr. Michael Diamond

Director

Second International Institute for Islamic Studies

P.O. Box 5430

Iligan City 8801

Lanao del Norte

Philippines.

\* \* \*

## FBIS Services Offered

Newsbank, Inc., publisher of *Indexes to the Foreign Broadcast Information Service's Daily Reports* (FBIS), has just announced several new features for their services.

The indexes — one for each of the eight regions covered by the Daily Reports — will now be issued monthly and cumulated annually. This strategy shall provide better and more timely access to the over 100,000 articles contained annually in the Daily Reports.

Another new aspect of the Indexes will be the FBIS Newsletter which intends to provide a forum for faculty researchers, and librarians to relay creative uses of the Reports and keep others in the field abreast of research using the FBIS file.

Depository libraries can obtain the Daily Reports free of charge as part of their US Government Documents collection. Others can purchase them from the National Technical Information Service.

Anyone wanting more information on the FBIS indexes or in receiving the

free FBIS Newsletter may contact Newsbank at 58 Pine St., New Canaan, Connecticut 06840.

\* \* \*

## Ateneo Releases History Book on Kabikolan's Abaca Industry

The Ateneo de Manila University Press, in cooperation with the University of California Press, recently published *Prosperity Without Progress*, a historical study of the rise and eventual decline of abaca in Kabikolan and how it affected the development of that region. The book also tells the story of the people of Kabikolan — how they were drawn into the global economy and how they adapted to the opportunities and problems created by capitalism and colonialism.

Dr. Norman G. Owen, a Southeast Asian historian and Research Fellow at the Australian National University, wrote the book. He did extensive research work in the Philippines while affiliated with Ateneo's Institute of Philippine Culture.

According to Owen, the reason why temporary prosperity did not lead to real progress in the region can be understood within the framework of formal colonialism and enforced incorporation into a capitalist world-system. Thus, *Prosperity Without Progress* makes a significant contribution to the discussion of the causes of global poverty and the ongoing debate between "developmentalism" and dependency theory.

The book is available at all Metro Manila bookstores and at the Ateneo de Manila University Press in Quezon City.

\* \* \*

## SSDC Services Available

The *Social Science Documentation Centre* (SSDC) created under the

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) invites everyone to avail of its services and facilities.

Since its inception in 1970, the SSDC has built a collection of short, selected bibliographies tailored to the needs of scholars and researchers. It has a special inter-library loan arrangement whereby publications not available at the library may be collected from other libraries.

SSDC also has an ample supply of photocopies of articles/documents of interest from a rich collection of back and current issues of journals and serials as well as unpublished theses and research reports, subject to the provision of the Copyright Act. Researchers may also avail of their cyclostyling, rotating and electric scanning facilities.

Interested parties may ask for financial assistance under SSDC's Study Grant scheme for research purposes.

For more information, please write to:

S.P. Agrawal

Director

Social Science Documentation Centre  
Indian Council of Social Science Research

35 Ferozshah Road

New Delhi — 110 001

\* \* \*

## Off the Press

The first of its kind, *Economic Transition in Human and Southern China*, is a comparative economic analysis of the five provinces of the Central-South region of China with special focus on Hunan, the province of Mao and his successor, Hua.

Dr. A. S. Bhalla, chief of the Technology and Employment Branch, International Labor Office, Geneva, authored the book. His findings were based on actual field visits in factories and

communes and on personal interviews with government officials and academicians. He examined the fundamental transition in the Chinese economy from the Mao era to the present Deng regime. Specifically, he studied the impact of the new policy reforms and readjustment measures on these provincial economies.

Copies are available at the Departments of Chinese/Asian/Development Studies and Economics through the MacMillan Press, Ltd., Little Essex St., London, WC2RE 1F.

\* \* \*

### New PCU Publication

The Philippine Christian University (PCU) proudly announces the publication of the book entitled *Life and Work of Pedro T. Orata* by Dr. Gregorio C. Borlaza.

The book garnered for Dr. Borlaza the second prize in the Rizal Centennial Biography Contest. The biography is a product of the thirty-year friendship between Dr. Orata and Dr. Borlaza. They have worked closely together at the Philippine Normal College where Dr. Borlaza served as President while Dr. Orata was Dean of

Graduate School. Afterwards, they had an unbroken correspondence since Dr. Orata's retirement from government service in 1964.

A few copies in bookpaper are available at P65 (hardbound) and P55 (paperbound) each. Please send your orders to the PCU Research and Publications Center, Taft Avenue, Manila.

Due to increasing cost of paper, prices are subject to change when the present stock is sold out.

\* \* \*

### PIDS Publications Available

The *Philippine Institute for Development Studies* (PIDS) invites scholars and interested parties to get hold of the following newly released publications:

1. *Industrial Promotion Policies in the Philippines*. Romeo M. Bautista, John H. Power and Associates. First printing — 1979; reprinted — 1984. 441 pp.

2. *The Spatial and Urban Dimensions of Development in the Philippines*. Ernesto M. Pernia, Cayetano W. Padarang, Jr., Victorina Hermoso and Associates. 1983. 345 pp.

3. *Energy and Structural Change in the Asia-Pacific Region*. Papers and Proceedings of the 13th Pacific Trade and Development Conference (PAFTAD). Romeo M. Bautista and Seiji Naya, editors. 1984. 532 pp.

Other publications available both at the PIDS and at the PSSC Central Subscription Service include the following:

1. Monograph Series No. 1 — *A Study of Energy-Economy Interaction in the Philippines*. Leander J. Alejo. 1983. 68 pp.

2. Monograph Series No. 2 — *Industrial Policy and Development in the ASEAN Countries*. Romeo M. Bautista. 1983. 56 pp.

3. *Journal of Philippine Development*. Vol. VIII to X. 1981 to 1983 issues.

Watch out also for the forthcoming publications such as:

1. Monograph Series No. 3 — *Economic Evaluation of the Philippine Alcohol and Cocodiesel Programs*. Armando Armas, Jr. and Denise Joyce Cryde.

2. *A Survey of Materials in Introductory Economic Education*. Gerardo P. Sicat.

3. *Philippine Employment in the Seventies*. Rosa Linda Tidalgo and Emmanuel Esguerra.

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# information section

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period July-September 1984.

Entry Format: Title of project/proposal. Project director/researcher. Home institution. Status of project. Funding agency.

Status of Project:

Contemplated — formal proposal drawn.

On-going — preparatory activities after proposal is drawn to the stage before the completion of the final write-up.

Completed — final write-up accomplished.

*Computer Technology: A Study of its Effects on the State of Industrial Relations in Selected Manufacturing Establishments in Metro Manila.* Julie Q. Casel. UP Institute of Industrial Relations. Ongoing. NSTA.

*The Impact of New Technology on Employment in Selected Banking and Electronics Establishments in Metro Manila.* Juan Amor F. Palafox. UP Institute of Industrial Relations. Ongoing. ILO.

*An Investigation of Piaget's Classification Behavior Among a Selected Group of Filipino Children.* Editha Brigida C. Panay. University of the Philippines. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy. Completed. PSSC and FAPE.

*Manuel L. Quezon: His Political and Social Thought.* Rolando M. Gri-paldo. UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy. Completed. PSSC.

## RECENTLY REPORTED PUBLICATIONS

Recently reported publications for the period July-December 1984.

Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home institution. Vol. No. Date. Pages. Cost. Where available (PSSC Library unless specified otherwise).

## BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

*The Contribution of the Social Sciences to the Programme in New Zealand 1971-83.* Social Sciences in Asia and the Pacific, Regional Adviser for Social Sciences in Asia and the Pacific (RASSAP) Series on Occasional Monographs and Papers. Cant, G. and M. Porteous. Bangkok: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific. 1983. 30 pp.

*Co-Variates of Child Mortality in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Pakistan: An Analysis Based on Hazard Models.* Linda G. Martin, et al. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center, 1983. East-West Population Institute; Reprint No. 160. 417-432 pp.

*Demographic Situation in Mindanao and Sulu: A Preliminary Report on the 1983 National Demographic Survey.* Francis C. Madigan, S. J. Cagayan de Oro City: Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University. May 1984. 43 pp.

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*The Old-Age Economic Security Value of Children in the Philippines and Taiwan.* Susan De Vos. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center. 1984. Papers of the East-West Population Institute No. 60-G. 72 pp.

*Organization of Social Science Information and Documentation; Reports on 11 Asian Countries.* UNESCO. Office of the Regional Adviser for Social Sciences in Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific (ROEAP). 1983. 129 pp.

*Overseas Employment Policy and Remittances.* Editha A. Tan. UPSE Discussion Paper 8402. Quezon City: University of the Philippines, School of Economics. 1984. 40 pp.

*Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1984.* Published by the National Economic and Development Authority. 759 pp.

*The Political Economy of Siam: 1851-1910.* Edited by Chatthip Nartsupha and Suthy Prasartset. Bangkok, Thailand: The Social Science Association of Thailand. 1978. 517 pp.

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## JOURNALS AND SELECTED ARTICLES

*Academia Economic Papers.* S. C. Tsiang, et. al., editors. Vol. 11. No. 2. Sept. 1983. 258 pp. Published twice a year in March and Sept. Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to The Managing Editors, Academia Economic Papers, The Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan, 115, Republic of China.

*Aghamtao.* Michael Tan, editor. Vol. 3. Dec. 1980. Published by UGNA-YANG PANG-AGHAMTAO (UGAT), Inc. (Anthropological Association of the Philippines). All communications should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Department of Anthropology, Faculty Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

*Arab Journal of Language Studies.* Ahmad Abd Al-Halim, editor-in-chief. Vol. 2. No. 2. Feb. 1984. 170 pp. Published twice a year by the Khartoum International Institute of Arabic, P. O. Box 26, Al-Duyum Al-Shargiya, Khartoum, Sudan. Annual subscription prices: institutional subscriptions — \$16; personal subscriptions — \$6.

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*Doctoral Dissertations on Asia.* An annotated bibliographical journal of current international research. Frank Joseph Shulman, compiler and editor. Vol. 6. Nos. 1 and 2. Winter/Summer 1983. 90 pp. Published by the Association for Asian Studies, Inc.

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*Ethnology.* Leonard Plotnicov and Arthur Tuden, editors. Vol. 23. No. 3. July 1984. 247 pp. Published quarterly by the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Subscriptions and requests for exchange, as well as manuscripts and all communications should be addressed to: Editor, Ethnology, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, U.S.A.

*Ethnos.* Ulla Wagner and Ulf Hannerz, editors. Vol. 47. Nos. 3-4. 1982. 312 pp.; Vol. 48. Nos. 1-2. 1983. 128 pp.; Vol. 48. Nos. 3-4, 1983. 247 pp. Published by the Ethnographical Museum of Sweden Stockholm. Subscriptions and requests for exchange, as well as manuscripts and all communications should be addressed to: Ethnos, Etnografiska Museet, S-115 27 Stockholm.

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addressed to Dr. J. M. Ojha, Director, Behavioural Science Centre, 2 Netaji Subhash Marg. New Delhi — 110002.

*ICSSR Research Abstracts Quarterly.* S. Saraswathi, editor. Vol. 11. Nos. 1 and 2. Jan.—June 1982. 124 pp. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Price inland — single copy: Rs. 3; annual subscription: Rs. 10. Foreign — single copy: 30 p or 0.75; annual subscription: \$1 or L2.50. Subscription enquiries may be addressed to: Sales Manager, ICSSR Social Science Documentation Centre, 35 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi — 110001.

*Indian Dissertation Abstracts.* Vol. 10. Nos. 3 and 4. July-Dec. 1981. 368 pp. A quarterly journal sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and Association of Indian Universities. Subscription — local single copy: Rs. 5; annual subscription: Rs. 15. Foreign — single copy: \$1; annual subscription: \$4. Subscription enquiries may be addressed to the Sales Manager, Social Science Documentation Centre, 35 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi — 110001.

*International Political Science Review.* John Meisel, gen. ed. Vol. 3. No. 4. 1982. 336 pp. Published four times annually in January, April, July and Oct. by the International Political Science Association (IPSA). Subscriptions for non-members of IPSA. Regular yearly institutional rate — \$48. Individuals may subscribe at a one-year rate of \$22. Add \$4 for subscriptions outside the US.

*Kidma.* Israel Journal of Development. Artur Isenberg, ed. Vol. 7. No. 4. 1984. 36 pp. Published by the Israel Chapter of the Society for International Development.

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*Local Government Bulletin*. Official publication of the Local Government Center, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines. Perla E. Legaspi, issue editor. Vol. XVII. Nos. 1 and 2. 1982. 71 pp.

*Philippine Quarterly of Culture & Society*. Joseph Baumgartner, ed. Vol. 12. No. 1. March 1984. 84 pp. Published by the University of San Carlos, Cebu City, Philippines. Subscription rates — one year: P100 in the Philippines, US\$10 for individual subscribers in Southeast Asia, US\$12 for institutions in Southeast Asia, US\$12 for individual subscribers in all other countries, US\$15 for institutions in all other countries. Single issues: P28 in the Philippines, US\$3 in Southeast Asia and US\$3.75 in all other countries. Subscription orders and proposals for exchange should be addressed to the Business Manager, San Carlos Publications, University of San Carlos, Cebu City 6401, Philippines.

*Population and Development Review*. Paul Demeny, et. al., eds. Vol. 10. No. 2. June 1984. 396 pp. Published quarterly by the Center for Policy

Studies of The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017 USA. Subscription: \$14 for a one-year and \$24 for a two-year subscription.

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*Tambara*. Heidi K. Gloria, ed. Vol. 1. No. 1. March 1984. 138 pp. Ateneo de Davao University Journal. Domestic subscription rate for one year, P100 and single copy, P50. Elsewhere US\$10, single copy US\$5.

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*AMCB. Asian Mass Communication Bulletin*. Vol. 14. Nos. 3 and 4.

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- Social Studies. The Chinese University of Hongkong.
- CEAP Bulletin*. Vol. 4. No. 10. Oct. 1984. Monthly publication of the Catholic Association of the Philippines.
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- Countryside Banking*. Vol. 10. No. 1. Jan. 1984. A monthly publication of the Central Bank of the Philippines.
- Development and Cooperation (D+C)*. No. 4. July-Aug. 1984. Published by the German Foundation for International Development (DSE).
- Draper Fund Report*. No. 13. June 1984. Published by the Population Crisis Committee, 1120 Nineteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.
- ESRC Newsletter*. March-June 1984. Published by the Economic and Social Research Council.
- Economic Review*. No. 2 Spring 1984. Published quarterly by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Research and Public Information Department.
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- Economic Review*. Oct. 1983-March 1984. Published monthly by the People's Bank, Research Department.
- Entrepreneurship: The Japanese Experience*. 1984. Published by PHP Institute, Inc.
- FNP Newsletter*. Vol. 4. No. 1. Sept. 1984. Published by the Regional Training Programme on Food and Nutrition Planning.
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- Far Eastern Economic Review*. Vol. 124. Nos. 24-26. June 1984; Vol. 125. Nos. 27-30. July 1984. Published by Far Eastern Economic Review Limited.
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- Focus Japan*. Vol. 11. No. 8. Aug. 1984. Published monthly by the JETRO International Communication Department.
- ICSSR Newsletter*. Vol. 14. No. 1. Apr.-Sept. 1983. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.
- The IDRC Reports*. Vol. 13. Nos. 1 and 2. Apr. and July 1984. Published quarterly by the International Development Research Centre.
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- Ideas and Action*. No. 157. 1984. Published every month by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/
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- Impact*. Vol. 19. Nos. 4, 5 and 6. June-Oct. 1984. Asian Magazine for Human Transformation.
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*Popline*. Vol. 6. No. 6. June 1984. Published monthly by the Population Institute.

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*Population Events*. Vol. 9. Nos. 13-14. June-July 1984. Activity and information guide published fortnightly by the Population Center Foundation.

*Population Forum*. First Issue. 1984. Published by the Commission on Population.

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*Productivity Link*. Vol. 2. July-Aug. 1984. Published bi-monthly by the Productivity Program for Cottage, Small and Medium Industries (PROCSM) of the Productivity and Development Center.

*RIHED Bulletin*. Vol. 11. No. 1. Jan.-March 1984. Published by the Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development.

*SSID Liaison Bulletin*. No. 1. 1984. A joint publication of FID/SD (FID Social Science Documentation Committee), ICSSD (International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation, IFLA/SS (International Federation of Library Associations and Institu-

tions, Section of Social Science Libraries.

*Senri Ethnological Studies*. Nos. 11 and 15. 1984. Published by National Museum of Ethnology.

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*Technology*. Vol. 6. No. 2. 1984. Published by the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development.

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*World Paper*. Aug-Oct. 1984. A monthly supplement to Business Day.

## PAPERS

Adolescent Fertility in the Philippines. Corazon Mejia-Raymundo. UP Population Institute.

Breastfeeding and Fertility among Philippine Women: Trends, Mechanisms and Impact. Zalda C. Zablan. UP Population Institute.

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6. **FELLOWSHIPS/GRANTS GIVEN AND/OR RECEIVED** (Indicate name of grantor, grantee, title of the award, period covered, location, purpose, amount of grant, etc.)
7. **DEPARTURES/ARRIVALS** (Indicate name and designation, date, sponsor, length of stay abroad/here, destination, purpose, etc.)
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Breastfeeding vs. Contraception: Implications to Management of the Philippine Population Program. Corazon Mejia-Raymundo. PSSC.

The Development of Planning Education in the Philippines. Dolores A. Endriga and Jaime U. Nierras. Unpublished paper. UP School of Urban and Regional Planning. 1984.

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Papers presented during the First National Conference on Philippine Industrial Relations, October 5, 1984, Institute of Industrial Relations, UP Diliman, Quezon City. Available at the UP-IIR.

Industrial Relations for the Latter '89s: A Research Agenda. Meliton V. Salazar, Asian Institute of Management.

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Population and Development Integration in Project Development: The Case of the Panay United Services for Health (PUSH) Project in Western Visayas. Conrado J. Norada.

The Central Visayas Regional Project: Its Implications on Population-Development Planning. Eduardo Gullas.

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